The Sydney Morning Herald.

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PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

THE first-class steam-packets *EMU AND COMET*, Daily, at the following hours:—
To Parramatta—At 9 A.M., 12 (noon), and 4 P.M.
From Parramatta—At 8 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.
On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 A.M., returning at 4 P.M.
CABIN, 2s.; STEERAGE, 1s.
Kellick's Wharf, July 12. 642

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE STEAM-SHIP *PHŒNIX* will leave for the above district This Day, Friday, the 27th instant, at 8 P.M.
Kellick's Wharf, August 27. 2928

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE IRON STEAM-SHIP *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, at 5 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf. 3069

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well known regular trader *JANE*, Captain Higgins, will sail for the above port on Monday next, at twelve o'clock. For freight or passage apply to
T. C. THOMAS AND CO.
Moreton Bay Packet Office, Commercial Wharf, August 25. 3192

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper SCHOONER *PHŒBE*, Captain Bennett, clears at the Customs on Saturday next. For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2964 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(TO SAIL ON TUESDAY NEXT,)

THE well-known Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 183 tons register, W. N. Millton, commander.
This vessel is now taking in cargo at the Old Queen's Wharf, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
3268 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM* will be ready to receive cargo for the above port This Day, Friday, and will positively sail, weather permitting, on Tuesday, 31st instant. Apply on board, to
J. LOVETT,
3066 Sydney Flour Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE NOTED CLIPPER *PHANTOM*, 261 tons register, Captain Fox, daily expected, having her dead weight engaged, is under engagement to sail within eight days of arrival. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2963 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE FINE SCHOONER *DEBORAH*, 120 tons, Captain J. Nagel, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at Kellie's Wharf; or to
R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.
August 21. 2987

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE SCHOONER *FROLIC* will sail on Saturday, the 28th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Circular Wharf.
August 23. 2988

FOR PORT NICHOLSON VIA TWOFOLD BAY.

THE fast-sailing A1 Ship *JOHN FLEMING*, 606 tons register, George Hamlin, commander.
This vessel has superior accommodation, and will take passengers for Twofold Bay or Port Nicholson; as also cargo to Twofold Bay. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
3087 700, George-street.

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND TAHITI.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner *ELIZA*, Captain King, will sail on Monday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Commercial Wharf.
T. C. THOMAS AND CO.
Commercial Wharf, 26th August. 3287

FOR CHINA DIRECT.

HONG KONG.

THE fine teak-built ship *ASIA*, 650 tons, Captain J. Roskell. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, and will sail on or about the 8th September, apply to Captain Roskell, or
W. WALKER AND CO.,
2910 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing first class barque *RIFLEMAN*, 404 tons per measurement, J. J. Hammack, Commander.
This ship will meet with very quick despatch, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. She has room for a limited number of steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to
3215 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR LONDON,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY,

THE BARQUE *SUNFLOWER*, Captain Forrester. Apply on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
August 17. 2692

"PROMISE" FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

SHIPPERS by this vessel are informed that no goods can be taken on board after eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 28th instant, as she will move round on that day to Ebsworth's Wharf to take in cattle.
R. M. ROBEY.
3167

SUBSCRIPTIONS collected by the I. O. O. F., Manchester Unity, Sydney district, for the relief of the Irish and Scotch destitute.

	£	s.	d.
Strangers' Refuge Lodge	100	0	0
Collected by P. P. G. M. Thomas M'Gee, and Mr. S. Southern, from Members of the Order—			
P. G. M. William Wolstoncroft	0	10	6
C. S. Thomas Webb	0	10	6
P. P. G. M. Thomas M'Gee	1	1	0
P. P. D. G. M. James Palmer	0	5	0
Brother William Southern	0	10	6
Richard Cleary	1	0	0
Edward Hartley	0	2	6
William Callaghan	0	10	0
Michael Walsh	0	10	0
J. H. Allison	0	5	0
Matthew Tierney	0	10	0
John Brennan	0	2	6
J. Godfrey	0	5	0
Thomas Keefe	0	2	6
William Brown	0	1	0
Newlands	0	5	0
Brickell	0	5	0
Robert Morley	0	2	0
James Hardinge	0	2	6
Stewart	0	2	6
Baker	0	2	6
Gee	0	2	6
Atchison	0	2	6
Daniel Forren	0	2	6
William Brady	0	5	0
Henry Dryhurst	0	2	6
James Keragay	0	2	6
Cavanagh	0	5	0
Brown	0	10	0
Egan	0	5	0
Joseph Middleton	0	2	6
Nunan	0	5	0
Beard	0	10	6
Gingley	0	1	0
P. G. Richard Belford	0	5	6
	£10	7	6
Collected by Brother S Mallarky and George Harvey, same Lodge—			
V. G. S. Mallarky	0	10	6
Brother John O'Brien	0	10	6
John O'Brien	0	2	6
P. G. Arthur Jones	0	1	0
Brother George Harvey	0	5	0
William Stewart	0	1	0
Thomas Hall	0	2	6
William Bruce	0	2	0
James Brown	0	1	6
Henry Hayes	0	2	6
James Smith	0	4	0
Edward White	1	0	0
Eli Bunting	0	1	0
J. Robinson	0	2	6
Joseph Wilkinson	0	2	6
John Sutherland	0	2	6
George Andrews	0	1	0
J. Newbury	0	2	6
John Lord	0	5	0
William Macpherson	0	1	0
Amb. Downes	0	5	0
Edward Lewin	0	1	0
Ditto Children	0	0	2
Thomas Clement	0	2	0
Michael M'Mullen	0	7	6
Thomas Turner	0	2	0
N. G. Thomas A. Sirkitt	1	1	0
Brother William Little	0	10	0
William K. Mannish	0	5	0
Thomas Light	0	2	6
John Green	0	5	0
Michael Hogan	0	10	0
James Wylie	0	5	0
George Renwick	0	10	0
John Thorne	0	1	0
John Diesco	0	2	6
William Hunt	0	1	0
M. W. (a Friend)	0	5	6
David Young	0	2	6
Robert Earnshaw	0	2	6
Robert Clissold	0	5	0
R. M. Blamey	0	10	6
	£9	13	8
Collected by N. G. Thomas A. Sirkett and Brother Robert Quinton, same Lodge—			
Brother James Hedekiss	0	10	6
Robert Quinton	0	10	6
Alexander Gray	1	1	0
J. P. Provost	0	10	0
Thomas Browne	0	5	0
J. H. Myers	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
Brother Alexander M'Craw	0	2	6
James Lee	0	2	0
James Ferrie	0	2	0
William Earles	0	5	0
Alexander Montague	0	5	0
Thomas Sinclair	0	2	6
Dowling	0	2	6
Dudley	0	10	0
Larkins	0	1	6
Piper	0	5	0
W. Foster	0	5	0
Edward Graham	0	2	6
David M'Kenzie	0	5	0
Thomas Pearson	0	2	6
Nichols	0	1	0
William Towle	0	2	6
B. Dyer	0	1	0
John Fletcher	0	2	6
Metcalf	0	5	0
M. G. Pugh	0	2	6
Philip Tyghe	0	5	0
William Whitehead	1	0	0
J. Moore	1	0	0
David Simms	0	2	0
James Haines	0	2	0
J. H. Humphreys	0	2	0
William Lamb	0	3	0
William West	0	5	0
Peter Lacey	0	5	0
John Grisdale	0	2	6
A. Darbyshire	0	10	0
Albert Mason	0	2	6
Michael Casey	0	5	0
J. O'Neil	0	7	6
James O'Brien	0	10	6
Jonathan Tilley	0	2	6
Mills	0	2	6
George Wilson	0	2	6
Walter Kippie	0	2	6
Robert Heaney	0	2	6
Thomas Barton	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
Michael Lenehan, a cask of pork			
	£12	10	0
Wandering Minstrel Lodge, donation	25	0	0
Collected by P. G. D. R. Molony—			
Brother D. R. Molony	0	10	0
J. B. Collins	0	10	0
H. Carlisle	0	5	0
James Glissan	0	5	0
Buchannan	0	3	0
	£1	13	0
Collected by Brother Robert O'Neil—			
Philip Solomon	1	1	0
J. Hennessy	0	10	6
Robert O'Neil	0	10	0
Michael O'Grady	0	5	0
Alexander Robinson	0	5	0
Daniel Dwyer	0	5	0
Patrick Leonard	0	2	6
J. Doyle	0	5	0
John Lacky	0	2	6
George Marlow	0	5	0
Henry Graham	0	10	0
M. Sands	0	5	0
William M'Cool	0	2	6
Thomas Lloyd	0	2	6
J. Wilkinson	0	2	6
Job Makin	0	2	6
J. Holboro	0	10	0
	£5	6	6
Collected by Brother Thomas Shea—			
Brother Thomas Shea	0	5	0
Charles Creighton	0	2	6
John Shearer	0	2	6
F. Lynch	0	2	6
Edward M'Bride	0	2	6
A. Johnson	0	5	0
James Smith	0	2	6
Cormac Smith	0	2	6
Patrick Keogh	0	5	0
John Lucas	0	2	6
John Cockraft	0	2	6
James Vaughan	0	2	6
Brother Michael Dunn	0	2	6
M. M'Bride	0	5	0
W. Nugent	0	5	0
George Montgomery	0	2	6
Thomas Farrington	0	2	6
A Friend	0	4	0
Brother Joseph Stacey	0	2	6
	£3	1	0
Rose of Australia Lodge donation	25	0	0
Collected by N.G. James Smith and others—			
N.G. James Smith	1	18	0
Brother William Robertson	0	10	6
G. O. Buttery	0	2	6
R. Kets	0	2	6
Thomas M'Veigh	0	5	0
F. Garton	0	2	6
John Malley	0	2	6
Henry Bennett	0	2	6
Patrick Marony	0	1	6
John Lee	0	2	0
James Gannon	0	5	0
P.S. John Lennon	0	5	0
Brother John Walsh	0	10	6
James Conway	0	5	0
B. M'Makin	0	4	0
James O'Riley	0	10	0
John Dexter	0	2	6
Patrick Mohan	0	2	6
V.G. John Murphy	0	2	6
James Graham	0	2	6
John Macnamara	0	2	6
D. Mohan	0	5	0
Edward M'Camly	0	5	0
	£6	11	6
Collected by Brother Robert Hughes, Victoria Lodge—			
P.G. Alexander Whittle	0	10	0
Brother Robert Hughes	0	2	6
Thomas Rex	0	2	6
Charles Meghan	0	2	6
John Melley	0	2	6
James Melley	0	2	6
John Baker	0	2	6
James Godfrey	0	2	6
	£1	8	0
Collected by P. V. James Stewart, Fountain Refuge Lodge—			
P. V. James Stewart	0	5	0
N. G. Donaldson	0	2	6
Brother William Livingston	0	2	0
R. Maclachlan	0	2	6
W. Ford	0	2	6
D. Edwards	0	1	0
J. Dishington	0	7	6
V. G. M'Lean	0	2	6
Brother John Sherlock	0	3	0
W. Ogle	0	2	6
B. Mahony	0	3	0
J. Wilkinson	0	2	6
J. Burke	0	1	6
W. R. M'Veay	0	5	0
J. Bailey	0	2	0
R. Douglas	0	2	6
A. Ashe	0	2	6
W. Moon	0	5	0
D. Carney	0	5	0
P. G. William Smith	0	2	6
H. G. Lessie	0	2	6
John Heathorn	0	2	0
	£3	7	0
Per Brother Greenwood, Albert Lodge	1	0	0
United Brothers' Lodge, collected by Brother James Kelly—			
Brother John Keane	0	10	0
Levy	0	10	0
Michael Leahy	0	10	0
James Kelly	0	5	0
Patrick Hogan	0	5	0
John Riley	0	5	0
John Fleming	0	5	0
Richard Clancy	0	5	0
Michael Ryan	0	5	0
Richard Ray	0	5	0
M. Burns	0	5	0
Charles O'Neil	0	5	0
J. A. Donohue	0	2	6
Thomas Bagot	0	2	6
Abraham Chapman	0	2	6
Thomas Delowry	0	2	0
Richard Langford	0	1	0
	£4	5	6
Collected by P. V. L. Coleman—			
P. V. L. Coleman	1	0	0
Brother John Carey	1	0	0
F. Riling	0	2	6
Felix Gun	0	2	6
	£2	5	0
Collected by Brothers Thomas M'Gee and W. S. Southern, from persons not Members—			
Mrs. Thomas M'Gee	0	10	6
Master M'Gee	0	7	6
Mrs. Thomas Walsh	0	2	6
Mrs. M. Tierney	0	5	0
Sullivan	0	10	0
Newlands	0	2	6
Mr. Hogan	0	2	0
Maher	0	2	0
Mrs. Chitty	0	1	6
Mr. Dunlery	0	2	6
M'Gregor	0	5	0
Downey	0	2	6
Mrs. Carey	0	3	0
Noble	0	1	0
A Baker's Boy	0	1	0
Mrs. M. Smith	0	5	0
S. Mallarky	0	5	0
Mr. Michael Mulveigh	0	2	6
R. G., (a friend)	0	5	0
Mr. Flood	0	5	0
Mrs. B. Hill	0	2	6
Mr. Phillips	0	2	6
	£4	7	0
Collected by Brothers Sirkett and Quinton—			
Mr. Bethel	0	5	0
Childs	0	2	6
Henry James	0	2	6
Mrs Charles Brown	0	5	0
Mr. Francis Cooper	0	2	6
	£0	17	6
Collected by Brothers Mallarky and Harvey—			
Mrs. O'Flaherty	0	10	0
Edward White	0	10	6
Master Little	0	2	6
Miss Little	0	1	0
Mrs. John Green	0	5	0
Michael Hogan	0	10	0
W. S. Southern	0	2	6
	£2	1	6
Collected by Brother Robert O'Neil—			
Mrs. John Hall	0	2	6
Mr. R. Blance	0	2	4
C. Kenny	0	2	6
George Shearer	0	4	0
H. Robertson	0	5	0
James O'Regan	0	2	6
An Englishman	0	4	0
Mr. A. Coss	0	10	6
Miss C. Coss	0	5	0
S. Coss	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas O'Brien	0	2	6
Robert Bald	0	2	6
Joseph Purse	0	1	0
Florence Sullivan	0	0	6
Robert Berry	0	10	0
Mrs. Reardon	0	2	6
Mr. John Connor	0	1	0
James Casey	0	2	6
Walter Kavanagh	0	4	0
Mrs. Hogan	0	3	0
Mr. Lewis Mahar	0	5	0
Mrs. Ellen Coghan	0	2	6
Mr. Patrick Smith	0	5	0
James Cameron	0	5	0
H. Godger	0	2	0
Thomas Challoner	0	2	0
John Parker	0	1	0
John Owen	0	2	0
George Owen	0	2	0
An Englishman	0	5	0
Mr. Barney Cheney	0	5	0
Patrick Mackew	0	5	0
John H. Shea	0	2	6
Samuel Walton	0	5	0
Master Henry O'Neil	0	2	6
Miss S. O'Niel	0	2	6
	£6	6	6
Collected by Brother D. R. Maloney—			
Messrs. Pite and Preston	1	1	0
Mrs. Wood	0	5	0
Mr Doran	0	2	6
Mrs. F. Martin	0	12	0
F. Martin	0	5	0
Mr. F. J. Wright	0	2	6
J Dyer	0	5	0
Wilmington	0	10	0
James Brady	0	5	0
S. Simms	0	5	0
J Makin	0	5	0
George Hall	0	5	0
H. Fox	0	2	6
N. Paton	0	5	0
N. M'Coghin	0	5	0
J. Hickey	0	2	6
R. Poton	0	2	6
	£5	0	6
Collected by Brother George Fowler—			
Mr. Henry M. Pilley	0	2	6
George Hudson	0	5	0
	£0	7	6
Collected by P.G. J. R. Molony.—			
David Jones, Esq.	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Mr. Delany	1	0	0
F. Perks	1	0	0
W. B Boyes	1	0	0
W. A. Ogg	1	0	0
Thomas Wiseman	0	10	0
Thomas Faux	1	0	0
F. Hobbs, junior	0	10	0
Misses White	1	0	0
Mr. Kenedy	0	2	6
Thomas M'Ewen	0	10	0
N. B. Turner, jun.	0	5	0
George Turner	0	2	6
Thomas Turner	1	0	0
John Ferguson	0	5	0
Michael O'Neil	1	0	0
Ditto, further donation	3	1	0
Mrs. Thomas Martin	0	5	0
Collected by same	0	7	0
Brother J. R. Molony	1	0	0
Further donation from same	2	3	0
Mrs. J. R. Molony	0	10	0
E. M. Molony	0	5	0
Mr. Little	1	0	0
John D. Davis	0	7	6
C. Jordan	0	10	0
Miss E. Nestor	0	5	0
	£21	18	6
Mr. Charles Sutherland	1	0	0
	£22	18	6
Collected by Brother Shea.—			
Mr. William Chambers	0	4	0
Michael Condon	0	2	6
John O'Neil	0	2	6
Charles O'Neil	0	2	6
James Kenedy	0	2	6
William Murphy	0	2	6
A Friend	0	1	0
A Friend	0	1	0
A Friend	0	1	0
Mr. D. M'Bean	0	1	0
Mrs. Houragan	0	1	0
Mr. John Donovan	0	2	0
Michael Garvey	0	2	6
Patrick Dearey	0	2	6
Thomas Ridley	0	2	6
Edward Garvey	0	2	6
James Cuddy	0	1	0
Michael Parker	0	2	6
J. O'Brien	0	2	0
	£3	0	0
Collected by N. G. James Smith.—			
Mr. Thomas Quill	0	2	6
George Quill	0	2	6
Patrick Dolan	0	2	6
D. Glissan	0	5	0
Mrs. Moore	0	5	0
Mr. John Skinner	0	2	6
A Friend	0	1	0
Mr. William Andrews	0	1	0
B. Wilson	0	2	0
D. Mackellar	0	2	6
J. G. Drinkwater	0	2	6
Thomas Gillroy	0	2	6
Miss J. Tait	0	2	6
M. Hassan	0	2	6
Mr. P. Moss	0	2	6
John Kerrigan	0	5	0
Michael Costello	0	5	0
James Sharkey	0	2	6
Michael Flannagan	0	2	6
Joshua Barry	0	2	6
Thomas Diver	0	5	0
Patrick Whitty	0	5	0
Thomas Buckley	0	5	0
	£3	11	6
Collected by Brothers Daley and Armstrong.—			
Mr. Richard Kemp	0	10	0
Phillip Carroll	0	5	0
Charles Canty	0	5	0
H. M Kenny	0	1	0
Patrick Dolan	0	2	6
James Alexander	0	5	0
Miss Jane Alexander	0	1	0
Mr. James Walker	0	2	6
William Hunt	0	5	0
John Keane	0	2	0
John Mullon	0	10	0
Mrs. Mullon	0	10	0
Master John Mullon	0	2	6
Master J. Mullon	0	2	6
Miss Clara Mullon	0	2	6
Master Durand	0	5	0
John Molony	0	5	0
James Kirwin	0	2	6
Miss M. A. Kirwin	0	2	6
Margaret Coleman	1	0	0
Ann Dickman	0	2	6
Mr. William Evitt	0	10	0
Miss Linden	0	5	0
Mrs. J. Daly	0	5	0
Miss B. Crutty	0	2	6
Mr. William Juby	0	2	6
Mrs. Henry Merrito	0	5	0
Miss Merrito	0	5	0
Master Henry Merrito	0	5	0
Master F. Merrito	0	5	0
Mr. J. Sullivan	0	2	6
Patrick Clarke	1	10	0
Thomas Rourke	1	10	0
A Friend	1	1	0
A Friend	0	1	0
Mr. B. Doherty	0	1	0
John Melong	0	2	6
W. J. M.	0	10	0
	£12	6	6
Collected by Brother Jas. Stewart—			
Mr. William Black	0	1	0
Henry Chapman	0	1	0
James O'Brien	0	2	6
Richard Wilmon	0	1	0
William Clay	0	2	6
J. Holon	0	1	6
James Hasset	0	1	6
Alexander Tarver	0	2	6
	£0	13	6

3212 J. R. MOLONY, Treasurer.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 25th August, 1847.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of Five Shillings per share will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the first day of September next.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
3214

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company, will be held here on Tuesday, the 14th September next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing two Directors, in room of Robert Campbell and Henry Armitage, Esqrs., who retire by rotation.
Candidates for the vacant seats required to signify their intention, in writing, to the Secretary, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, August 24. 3118

TURTLE SOUP may be had, daily, at Cohen's Luncheon Rooms, at the usual hours.
Orders will be punctually attended to.
Fitz Roy Hotel Pitt-street. 3245

NYRAMBLA, SUMMER HILL.

MR. J. A. TEMPLER begs to inform the public that he is ready to receive Cattle and Sheep to boil down. The greatest care and attention may be relied upon—the establishment being under his own personal superintendence.
TERMS:—
Cattle........Five Shillings, or the hide
Sheep........Sixpence per head.
Mr. Templer is also prepared to scour, sort, and pack wool in the grease.
TERMS:—
Scouring and packing..........1½d. per lb.
Scouring, sorting, and packing....1¾d. per lb.
July 27. 1594

THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO INN.
CORNER OF WILLIAM AND BROUGHAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

THOMAS BAKER, late of the Crown and Anchor, George and Market streets, begs respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and patrons, that he has opened the above house, which is replete with every accommodation. His stock of wines, spirits, cordials, and malt liquors, are of the very best quality. There are rooms in the hotel suitable either for large or small parties; gentlemen and others can have luncheon at a very moderate charge, and families living in his immediate neighbourhood can have ale, porter, wine, or spirits, in any quantity, delivered at their residences daily, and at any hour, without extra charge.
3011

MAGAZINES, &c., FOR APRIL.

NAVY AND ARMY LISTS
Blackwood's Magazine
Bentley's Miscellany
The Builder
Tait's Magazine
Quarterly and Westminster Reviews
Lancet and Medical Gazette
United Service Journal
Nautical Magazine
WORLD OF FASHION
Chambers's Miscellany, vol. 16
Illustrated London News, for April 3rd
Sharpe's London Magazine, last volume
Athenæum, Literary Gazette
Fraser's Magazine
New Monthly Magazine
New Sporting Magazine
DICKENS'S Dombey and Son, Nos. 1 to 7 (to be continued).

NOW UNPACKING.—A large assortment of cheap Popular Works, suitable for libraries—a list of which will be given in a future advertisement.
W. A. COLMAN,
Bookseller, Stationer, Bookbinder.
485, George-street, Sydney. 3013

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

HENRY HAYES AND CO., in again publishing their list of prices for *ready Cash*, need scarcely remind the public that they were the first reformers in this colony of the iniquitous system of high prices and long credits; the ancient prejudice that a *Cash Tailor* must be a low, vulgar slopseller, is *now* quite exploded, in proof of which H. H. and Co. can boast of numbering among their patrons and friends a large portion of the aristocracy of the colony, who, aware of the immense advantage of paying cash, have continued to patronise them these last ten years, until their establishment has reached to an extent unparalleled in any town of the British colonies; the great advantage possessed by this establishment over any others, consists in the fact of H. H.'s residing in London, and from his vast colonial experience, being able to select goods at first cost to suit the many wants and wishes of the inhabitants generally, which, together with strict punctuality, excellent fit, good workmanship, and a stock to select from, equal in extent to that of all the Tailors in the colony put together, places them in a position to defy all competitors.

	£	s.	d.
A very good black dress coat	2	2	0
The very best West of England, silk or satin lined	3	10	0
An excellent summer coat	1	15	0
The registered paletot of Llama cloth	2	5	0
Fashionable shooting coats, from	1	5	0
Excellent black dress trousers	1	5	0
The best West of England single and double milled	1	12	0
All fancy tweeds and doeskins, from 18s. to	1	8	0
Black cassimere vests, from 12s. to	0	15	0
All the best Scotch wool Tartan	0	18	0
French silk or satin, plain or fancy, 18s. to	1	5	0

TO SETTLERS

THE PRICES WILL BE AS FOLLOW:—

	£	s.	d.
Woollen cord trousers	1	2	0
Colonial tweed	0	15	6
Shooting coats any shape	1	10	0

TO TAILORS.

The trade can be supplied with cut lengths of broadcloths, cassimeres, fancy doeskins, velvets, trimmings, &c., at 20 per cent. below any other house in town.

H. H. and Co. beg to remind new arrivals and the public generally that they have no connection with any other house in the colony, their establishment being at 416, GEORGE-STREET, FIVE DOORS NORTH OF THE ROYAL HOTEL. 2789

WELLINGTON BOOTS! WELLINGTON BOOTS!!

TEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE (10s. 6d.) per pair, at
I. M. ILLIDGE'S,
259, George-street,
3059 Opposite the Market.

TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, TRADERS TO NEW ZEALAND, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, &c.

THE undersigned have on hand, and for sale—
A general assortment of DRAPERY GOODS, comprising almost every article at present in demand.
ROWAND, M'NAB, AND CO.,
3001 391, Pitt-street.

CAPTAINS OF VESSELS visiting the Port of Sydney are respectfully apprised that Ship's Medicine Chests are refitted with all requisites, and supplied with "Warranted Genuine Medicines," on the most reasonable terms, at
R. FURNIFULL'S,
New Medical and Drug Establishment,
601, Lower George street,
Next door to Mr. Dawson's Chronometer and Watch Manufactory. 3241

BLACK OIL,
For sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUNR.,
Macquarie-place.
August 26. 3160

AT the stores of the subscriber, the following goods:—
Patras currants in barrels
Raisins in casks and boxes
Dried apples
Champion's vinegar, 25 gallon casks
Bottled fruits in cases
Herrings, half and quarter barrels
Mustard in cases, 112 lbs. each, Colman's
Pickles, pints and quarts
Manila sugar
Hysonskin and congou teas
Stores, 368, George-street.
3220 WILLIAM BARNETT.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
THE GREATEST REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF

Rich Silks, Satins, China Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Mantelettes, Printed Muslins, Balzorines, Fancy Dresses Laces, Worked Muslin Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, Ladies' ready made Linen, Baby Linen, and all kinds of Drapery Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Gentlemen's ready made Clothing, Slops, &c., &c.,

EVER KNOWN IN THIS COLONY.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and its surrounding districts, that in consequence of some special arrangements in England, a great change will shortly take place in their business, which has induced them to embrace this favourable season of the year to make a great and unparalleled reduction in the prices of their goods, such as cannot fail to convince every person of the advantage now to be obtained by making their spring purchases from this stock.

The re-marking of the goods will be completed by Saturday next.

SILKS.

The present stock of silk goods altogether, is about 8600 yards, which have all been remarked and arranged as follows:—

Lot 1st, consists of—Plain black and coloured gros de Naples, orientals, and washing silks, chéne and shot satinettes, plain and figured bonnet silks, &c., &c., from 1s. 4½d. to 1s 11d. per yard

Lot 2nd, comprises—Plain gros de Naples; striped checked, chéne and figured silks and satins; plain and shot satinettes, &c., &c., at 2s. 2d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 10d. per yard

Lot 3rd, comprises—Rich plain ducapes, and brocaded silks and satins, in great variety; plain and shot satinettes, and poult de soie, of the most beautiful shades; rich Irish tabinetts, &c., &c., from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Many of these goods are much under the English cost, and have usually been sold from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

A lot of very costly French brocaded and superbly rich plain satins, &c., &c., will be sold at a great reduction from the original cost

All the check washing silks, 26 inches wide, will be sold at 1s 6d. per yard.

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND MANTELETTES.

In this department will be found the greatest bargains ever offered to the Australian public, they are chiefly of a very rich description, and comprise
Black satin, silk, and velvet mantelettes
Polka cloaks, visites
Mantraux wilchouras, &c.
China crape shawls in white and all colours, amongst which are three or four of the richest qualities ever seen in the colony
There are also choice and elegant things in plain and embroidered French crape and brocaded silk and satin shawls, well worthy of attention. The stock of lama cashmeres, bordered, and scarf shawls, netted wool porcupine shawls, and handkerchiefs, &c., have all been re-marked, and will positively be sold as above.

FANCY DRESSES.

This portion of the stock consists of some choice and extremely rich qualities and styles, in rich brocaded and plain chalis.
Balzarines, printed muslins
Worked muslin robes, &c., all of which will be sold much under the English cost.

PARASOLS.

Children's brown silk, 2s. 6d. to 3s.
Ladies' ditto ditto, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.
Ditto rich fashionable
Fancy, from 4s. 6d., to the richest goods ever imported to New South Wales
Pure white silk and satin parasols of superb qualities

CHINA GOODS.

A comparative small portion of China wares is now on hand, which however will be found of a very superior description, and will be sold off at a

GREAT REDUCTION.

Check washing silks, 26 inches wide, 1s. 6d. per yard
Superb silk camblets at 3s. 9d.
Ditto 8 inch black and coloured ducapes, from 3s. 9d.

A magnificent lot of—
Extra rich black satins
White and coloured crape shawls, &c., &c.
Will be found elegant, cheap, and worthy of notice.

Also, on hand—
Two superb work tables, ivory fitted, with a variety of screws, fans, chess-men, writing desks, trays, &c., &c., which will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &C.

A large lot of French and English gauzes will be sold off from 1½d. to 4½d. per yard
Fancy bonnet ribbons, at a great reduction, commencing at 3d. per yard
All plain ribbons will be cut at from 15 to 25 per cent. under cost price
Artificial flowers—about ten boxes of choice new goods will be sold exactly at half price
Brides—about thirty boxes, from 4½d. per pair.

MILLINERS

Should not omit to buy up quickly the stock of—
Goffard quillings, plain and fancy
Lisse and ribbons, ruches, blond and Paris nets, bonnet silks, ribbons, flowers, gimps, trimmings, &c.

WORKED MUSLIN AND LACE GOODS.

This department is really deserving the attention of every lady who will appreciate articles of sterling quality, elegance of style, durability, &c.
The assortment is as follows:—
Worked muslin collars, cuffs, habit shirts, chemisettes, book and jacconet insertions, edgings and flouncings
Real thread lace and edgings
Royal Mechlin lace and edgings
Black and white French blond laces, all widths
Black French wireground laces and edgings
Lisle laces, tattings, &c., &c.
6-4 wide laces, for skirts, &c.
Graduated flouncing laces.

LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, BABY LINEN, AND STAYS.

The Stock of ready-made linen, and baby linen, is by far the largest in the colony, comprising every article necessary for a general outfit. This portion of the stock will be cleared off at, or about, the cost price of the materials alone. Ladies' and children's stays of every description, and at unprecedented low prices.

GENERAL DRAPERY.

PRINTS.—About 160 print dresses have been divided in lots as follow, viz.:—
350 Dresses, at 2s. 9d. per dress
550 Ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
700 Ditto, 3s 9d. ditto
About 2000 yards small pattern plate prints, from 3d. to 4½d per yard
A large lot of 9-8 regatta shirtings, commencing at 4½d. per yard
450 Printed muslin dresses, of good qualities and fast colours, commencing at 4s. 6d per dress.
These goods are well worthy the attention of ladies requiring genteel and good spring dresses, as they will positively be sold at about half the English cost.

PRINTED CACHMERES.

About 150 dresses of new rich styles, reduced from 12s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. the dress
259 superior de laine dresses, from 4s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. the dress

FAMILY LINENS.

The stock in this department is well worthy of attention, as of the very best description, and will positively be sold considerably under the invoice cost.
6 4 damask for table cloths, from 1s. 6d.
8-4 ditto ditto, 2s. 4d.
A large lot superior damask cloths, from 6-4 to 10-24, the 6-4 commencing at 2s. 9d. each
About 100 dozen damask napkins, from 5s. per dozen
D'Oyleys, from 2s. per dozen upwards
A large assortment of superior worsted damask covers, from 6 4 to the largest size made

ALSO,
Huckaback — Irish linens, lawns
Glass-cloth — Diapers
Dowlasses — Frontings, &c., &c.
At unprecedented low prices.
Double width stout cotton shirting, about 40 pieces will be sold at 7½d. per yard, well worth 1s. 0½d.
Super and Wigan calicos
Longcloth shirtings, &c.
Hollands, cotton and linen checks, drills, &c., equally cheap

MOLESKINS.

A large lot slightly spotted, and others, will be sold at 6d., 7½d., and 9½d per yard
Jacconet, book, mull, Nainsook, and checked muslins
6-4 twill cambrics, from 8½d. per yard

CARPETS.

4-4 Kidderminster, from 2s. per yard
Brussels carpets at 3s. 6d. per yard
Ditto—the very best quality, at 4s 3d
Brussells, Venetian, and Kidderminster stair carpets, equally cheap

HOSIERY.

This department will be found quite worthy of public attention, being the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony.
Women's white cotton hose, commencing at 4d. per pair
Ditto ditto, superior make, that can be well recommended to families, at 10s 6d. to 12s. the dozen
Sandal lace and embroidered cotton hose, of every kind and quality
Women's superior black cashmere hose, warranted fast and 1s. 9d. per pair
Women's superior white lambs'-wool and merino hose, equally cheap
SOCKS—Children's white and coloured cotton socks, of every size and quality, commencing at 2d. per pair
Unbleached, speckled, beaded, and striped cotton socks, all sizes
Grey and white lambs-wool and merino socks, from No 1 to 10
Tartan, scarlet, and black worsted socks, all sizes
Children's black and white silk socks and hose, with Lilliputian hosiery and gloves, of every description
WORSTED BOOTS.—Children's worsted and lambs'-wool boots, in Grecian, Chinese, Cambridge, Oxford, Victoria, Trafalgar, Alexandria, Brunswick, and Coburg, from 2d. per pair
MEN'S HOSIERY.—Men's unbleached cotton half-hose, commencing at 4½d. per pair
White and coloured cotton half-hose, from 4½d. per pair
Regatta, striped, and fancy cotton half-hose, equally cheap
Grey and white patent merino and lambs-wool half hose
Men's unbleached cotton hose, commencing at 7½d. per pair
Ditto coloured and white lambs-wool patent merino, &c.
A complete assortment of Warner, Cartwright, and Warner's patent merino vests, drawers, and pants
Lambs-wool vests, drawers, and pants, of every description; also, white and blue, and white striped worsted shirts, blue and red serge shirts, &c.
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's stocks, scarfs, braces, and belts, at very reduced prices

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

There is at present on hand a very extensive assortment, which is of a totally different order to what is generally understood by the term ready-made clothing, having been cut and got up on the premises, and is equal in quality, style, and workmanship, to anything that can be made to measure. This, combined with the immense reduction in the prices, will, on inspection, convince every gentleman of the great saving which may be effected by making his purchases of summer or other clothing from this stock.

EXAMPLES—

An assortment of superfine cloth dress and riding coats will be sold off at 25s., 30s., and 35s.; many of them are well worth 70s.
A large lot of plain black, and brocaded satin vests, fashionably cut, and well made, 12s. 6d. 14s 6d., and 16s., each.
English tweed coats, fashionably cut, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 16s., each
Colonial ditto, well made, 21s.
Colonial ditto trousers, 10s 6d., per pair
Double-breast tweed vests, 7s. 6d., each
With a great variety of other clothing, equally cheap.
About 300 fancy quilting and other vests, from 3s. 6d., to 7s 6d. each.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The proprietors of this establishment feel much pleasure in prefacing this notification by thanking their numerous customers for their continued patronage in this particular branch, it is proverbial that a suit of clothes, with cut, quality, and workmanship of the first order, can at all times be made to measure in ten hours at Pite and Preston's; and in order to clear off their present stock of materials, which comprise the best description of superfine cloths, cassimeres, buckskins, doeskins, tweed, best double shrunk military drills and ducks, their list of prices for clothing made to measure has undergone a considerable reduction, for CASH ONLY, the reduced scale can be seen in the Tailoring department upstairs.
One quotation, however, we cannot omit here, viz.—That an unusually large assortment of vestings being at present on hand, they will be made up at the following prices:—
Fancy quilting and Valentia, in great variety, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.

ALSO,
A large Lot of
Rich brocaded silks and satins, cut velvets, &c., &c., will be made up at from 15s. 6d. to 21s., those at 21s. being well worth 35s.

SLOPS.

In this department will be found an extensive assortment of every article necessary for up-country use.

SETTLERS

Purchasing their supplies for the coming season will find a great saving by making their selections from this stock, while every article will be sold at a great reduction.
Emporium, 263 Pitt-street. 3109

ON SALE.

WOOLPACKS
Three-bushel bags
Seaming twine
Roping ditto
Canvas, assorted
Rope, Europe
Paint oil
Turpentine.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf, July 24. 1475

NOW LANDING, EX "COMMODORE."

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
50 tons Liverpool salt.
JOHN KEELE,
2726 490 George-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Soda ash
Soda
Ling fish.
2563 ROBERT HOW AND CO.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Woolpacks and Woolbagging
Tarpaulins and canvas
Seaming twine
Three-bushel bags
Sherry wine, in butts and hogsheads
Tarragona wine, in ditto
Tumblers and wine glasses
Iron ploughs and thrashing machines
Millstones, 3½ and 4 feet.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
August 23. 3066

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

AUGUST 26.—*Bride* schooner, 66 tons, Captain Norris, for Hobart Town. Passenger—Mr. Macfarlane.

CLEARANCES.

August 26.—*Lady Margaret*, brig, 284 tons, Captain Mills, for Manila. Passenger—Mr. John Stott.

August 26.—*Emma*, brig, 170 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Stanley, Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, Mr. A. Hopkins, Mrs. Morison, Mr. and Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Farrell, two daughers and son, Mr. Dugard, Mr. W. Berry, and Mr. T. Ray.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Thomas Arbuthnot*, for London; *Maukin*, for Auckland; *Lady Margaret*, for Manila; *Emma*, for Hobart Town; *Pacific* and *Grecian*, for the South Sea Fishery.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the *Thomas Arbuthnot*, this day, at 11.

FOR MANILA.—By the *Lady Margaret*, this day, at 11 A.M.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Emma*, this day, at noon.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the *Frolic*, tomorrow evening, at 6.

FOR PORT ESSINGTON AND MAURITIUS.—By the *Freak*, to morrow evening, at 6.

IMPORTS.

August 26.—*Barclay*, American ship, 281 tons, Captain Mann, from the South Sea Fishery: 870 barrels sperm oil, S. Wilkinson, jun.

EXPORTS.

August 26.—*Lady Margaret*, brig, 284 tons, Captain Mills, for Manila: 2 bundles leather, 3 iron sugar boilers, 18 packages iron castings, 6 smith's anvils and 6 hammers, 4 vices, 5 bundles and 9 bars steel, 5 barrels flour, H. Moore; 10 tons pig iron, Thacker and Co.

CUSTOM HOUSE NOTICE. — IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS.—The following notice was posted at the Customs yesterday:—"Notice is hereby given, that from and after the first day of September next, the following regulations with reference to the shipment of goods outwards, will be strictly enforced. 1st. All transhipments of goods liable to duty on importation must be treated in the same manner as the shipment of goods from the bonding warehouses—that is to say, they must be accompanied by an officer of Customs, to certify to the *bona fide* transhipment of the same. 2nd. All goods exported from the bonding warehouses must be shipped the day before the vessel intends to clear at the Custom House; and on no account can any deviation from this regulation be permitted. 3rd. All warrants and bills of entry for the shipment of any goods whatever must be passed at the Custom House before such goods are laden, according to the provisions of the 34th section of the Act of Council, No. 15, of the 9th Victoria; and any departure from such law will render the shipper of the goods liable to fine.—J. GIBBES, Collector."

The steamer *Shamrock* will be launched from the Patent Slip this morning, and her place taken by the *Harpooner*.

THE "EMMA."—We have had an opportunity of inspecting this newly-built vessel since her cabin accommodations have been completed, and it is but fair to state how perfect and convenient all the arrangements are. Besides a large and roomy general cabin, and a smaller one for ladies, she makes up fourteen beds, each separate one being fitted up and furnished with bed, bolster, linen, &c. Several of the recently discovered improvements in ship-building may be observed in the *Emma*. She sails for Hobart Town this day, full of passengers and cargo. Mr. Macnamarra, we have no doubt, will receive abundant encouragement in his enterprising exertions to provide efficient and fast packets between this port and the neighbouring colony.

The new schooner *Flower of Yarrow*, which arrived from the M'Leay River about a fortnight since, has been sold by private contract to Messrs Gee and Clarke, for £687 10s. She has been re-named the *Champion*, and will immediately be employed in the coasting trade.

The brig *Maukin* was at anchor in Watson's Bay, yesterday evening, at sunset.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

August.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
27	FRIDAY	6 28	5 32	9 15	9 32

Moon: last quarter, 18 m. past 7, A. M., Sept. 2.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1847.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

In consequence of the great length of our Council and Law reports, we have been compelled to omit a large quantity of other matter, for which we hope to make room to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Mr. BREWSTER gave notice, that on Friday, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to Aliens.

ASSESSMENT BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, that the Assessment Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

Mr. LOWE, although without any hope or anticipation of his opposition being successful, yet felt bound in this, as in every previous stage of the measure, to enter his determined protest against it. It was a measure fraught with so much of evil to the colony at large, was so objectionable in its principle, so utterly inconsistent with the course the Council had laid out for themselves on former occasions, that even knowing it to be in vain, he could not think he had fulfilled his duty to the House and to the country, did he not once more raise his voice against it. But knowing how useless any effort must be to stay the progress of this measure through the House, he should as briefly as possible urge on the House his main objections to it. And first of all, he contended, that even should the Council pass the Bill, that it must be and was altogether illegal. That it was a measure utterly irreconcileable with the Constitutional Act, under which that Council sat, and therefore they had no lawful right to pass it, and could not be bound by its enactments. The 34th section of the Act of Constitution enacted, "That with the deductions, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the whole of Her Majesty's revenue within the said colony, arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, levied on Her Majesty's subjects within the said colony, shall be appropriated to the public service within the said colony, 'by ordinances to be for that purpose enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said colony, and in no other manner;' provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Council to pass, or for the said Governor to assent to, any Bill, appropriating to the public service any sums or sum of money, arising from the sources before mentioned, unless the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf, shall first have recommended to the Council to make provision for the specific public service towards which such money would be appropriated." Looking at the wording of this clause, it appeared to him clear to demonstration, that the Council had no power to pass this Bill. Here they were expressly prohibited from passing any Bill, appropriating any money arising from any rates, duties, taxes, and imposts, unless the specific service for which such money was required was recommended. Nor could they then pass a measure which appropriated this tax of assessment not to any specific purpose, not to the public service of the colony, but for local purposes of all kinds. It seemed impossible to him, that this clause could possibly bear any other construction than that he had put upon it. That the Council were absolutely forbidden from passing, and the Government from assenting to such an Act; and, therefore, that the Act would in effect be as void and illegal as it was in principle impolitic and unjust. It was impossible that the present Council, or any one that might succeed them, could be bound by the Act; and, therefore, with regard to its legality, the Council must, in passing it, which he foresaw they would, place themselves in the ridiculous position of those who assumed powers which they did not possess. If indeed anything could be more lamentably ridiculous than the Council assenting to this measure in the face of this 34th section of the Constitutional Act, it would be their assenting to it in the face of their own solemn resolution, which he had had the honour to move and carry through the House in a former session, by which, under this very 34th section, all the past permanent appropriations, made in Acts passed in the old Council, were declared to be illegal. The Council then assented to the principle for which he now contended. The late Governor Sir George Gipps opposed that principle; but the Council, led on by the members he now found arrayed against him—against their own former votes—steadfastly maintained that principle, and ever since had abided by it. And now they were to turn round on that solemn resolution — they were to give up the principle in favour of the Assessment Bill, which they had acted upon during the whole time of their previous existence. What could be said of such a Council acting in such a manner? What could be the proper title of such conduct, but that it was both factious and inconsistent? But the Council in passing this Bill, must be guilty of another and yet grosser inconsistency; for it distinctly refused to pass this measure when asked to do so by Sir George Gipps; and, he contended, they refused to do so on this main ground—that the Council could not recognise two concurrent powers of taxation—one by prerogative, and one by that Council. That principle also, two years ago, did the Council solemnly, and deliberately, adopt; and now as solemnly, as deliberately, they were about to pass a Bill in which this power of double taxation would be re-established and confirmed. Now he would ask the Council, had this power of taxing by prerogative ceased? If so, on what principle was the £35,000 taken from the squatters in license fees raised? The Government had not given up this power. It did tax by virtue of its prerogative still—must do it—will do it for the future. He defied any one to contradict him. The Council refused to admit this right of double taxation under Sir George Gipps, but they sanctioned it under the government of his successor. If there were any use in appealing to the honour and consistency of that House, he would ask, could they be guilty of such absurdity as this? The leases could not by possibility be out for a long time, and during that time must not this license tax by prerogative be collected—would it not be collected—and if so, when they had passed this Bill, imposing another tax, under another power, what would become of their vagrant resolutions? How could they reconcile these varying principles of action? Would they not blush at such an unnatural union of the living with the dead—the legal with the illegal—the constitution with the unconstitutional? How could they defend such a scandalous tergiversation as this? But this was not all. Not only was the Act inconsistent and illegal, but it was also foolishly impolitic. He could not imagine any one step, which would so entirely and irrevocably seal the regulations of the Land Orders. He should not go over the ground he had so often gone over before, of the impolicy and injustice of these Orders. But they were called upon in this Act, to take the first step to render perfect the tenure created by the Land Orders; and he would ask, was there anything that could so surely put off any reduction to the price of land? And while on this point, he would briefly answer the argument which had been used against him, on former occasions. It had been asked how it was that he objected to a lease, while he admitted, that the tenure given by the present price of land, was equally secure to the squatter, and as dangerous to the colony. He admitted this, that so long as the absurd minimum price was maintained, the tenure was good and he readily recorded it. But there was a further danger:—were these leases anything, or were they nothing? True, land would not be bought at the £1 an acre, price; but if they should at length, in gaining the reduction of the price, land might be then purchased, and the field for immigration again be opened to them. But, would this reduction ever be granted; would the field for immigration be ever unlocked, if these leases were granted? He ventured boldly to answer—never! The squatters will say, and after having passed this Act, which recognised the rent paid by them to be a just and a fair one, the claim will have some show of justice, that they have a vested interest on the £1 an acre price. They will say,—"We took these leases, paid this assessment, and paying it gave us a kind of pre-emptive right to the leases; and, by that right we stand. But, supposing even that tardy justice should be done to the colony, and the price should be reduced, would the leases be less binding? Would they not lock up the land for fourteen years; would they not doom it to remain a perpetual desert? But, it was idle to think that the land could return to the colony: as soon as the leases were made out, the land was gone for ever. The squatters would have tasted the sweets of power; they would have got over the scruples of conscience, which might have affected them in the commencement of this shameless robbery, and they would descend to any intrigue to retain their plunder. The minimum price would cease to be the citadel of attack. The leases would encircle it with an outer wall, and establish it as certain and irrevocable—that at all events fourteen years must elapse before these lands could be free, which force and fraud have wrested out of the hands of their lawful conquerors. What were the Council doing in passing this Act, but affirming the principle of the District Councils, which they had so often before repudiated? What were they doing but giving the Home Government encouragement to follow out the policy which had led to the formation of that triumph of legislative skill—the new Constitution of New Zealand? (Hear, hear.) A constitution giving, not one Governor, but three Governors; not one Council, but three Councils; not one Executive, but three Executives. He believed it would be impossible to find hands more weak, imbecile, and incompetent, than those who now swayed the destinies of New Zealand. The Constitutional Act in which this principle of District Council was incorporated, was formed by the old Whig Government. Lord Stanley, on his accession to power, found it ready for him, and with the dangerous facility he possessed, of adopting anything suggested to him, imposed this measure on the colony. But he believed, that had the old Whig Government remained in power, that the District Council clauses would have been forced upon the colony. That they would have followed out their plan of District Councils in this colony, as surely as they were determined to do elsewhere. They knew making these District Councils the source of the general legislature of the country, was placing power in their hands, which would give them complete power over the representatives of the people. Had that Government remained in power, they might have been their representing District Councils instead of the people. They would have had this diluted system of close corporations forced upon them; they would have been reduced to the position of mere delegates; and he for one, instead of representing the counties, which had returned him to that House, might have had for his constituency the very little Council of Parramatta. He believed that the introduction of this most notable scheme would still be tried here; that this system of "sucking republics," as it had been aptly called, would still be forced upon the colony. That they would have the country split up into republics, cantons, if they would, and that a sort of federal form of Government would be introduced, as in the United States, where these inferior bodies, these lesser councils were endowed with far greater powers of legislation and taxation than were conferred upon the established legislature of the country. This he expected would, sooner or later, be the result. That a form of Government would be adopted by which the Government must be able to ensure itself a majority in the Legislative Assembly of the country—for who could doubt that the J.P.'s and other friends of the Government must at all times be able to influence the elections of these district councillors? He, for one, had no wish so to change his constituents. He would rather, and he trusted that Council generally would rather retire at once into private life, than submit to such a change; and he was quite sure that under such a system they would be replaced by a body far worse, far inferior, to themselves. Some change was evidently impending, and what so likely that the model colony of New Zealand, already known in the streets of London as the most thriving settlement in the southern seas, should form the basis of that change; should this Assessment Act be passed, the principle of local Government and local taxation would be assented to, and he should not be surprised to see the carrying out of this principle announced in a message from his Excellency, announcing that her Majesty had been pleased to devise a Constitution, which would give powers of local taxation; and, as the possession of such powers, and the appropriation of such taxation, could always be exercised better by local bodies than the general legislature; and as the Council—though in their raw experience denied this principle—in their more mature experience they had declared they saw no objection to it. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to alter the present Constitution of the legislature to one that seemed more congenial to its wishes and opinions. This was the way in which they might expect to hear the annihilation of their liberties heralded to them. He would now make a few observations with respect to the effect of this measure—the policy the House was choosing to adopt in reference to the great and important subject of immigration. Waving for an instant all objections to the Land Orders, admitting that the Council were disposed to say that they were fair and just, that no exclusive advantages were conceded to the squatters,—he contended that still this proposed system was the height of impolicy; and those who were now so eager to accept it as a boon, ought to be the first to refuse it. He asked, if this system were carried out—if the land fund was to be thus shackled—if the whole proceeds of the assessment were to be devoted to local purposes, where was immigration to be provided for? How was the labour market to be relieved? Already this burden was most severely felt. In the district of Port Phillip already £40 a year was being given for shepherds, and yet labour was still rapidly rising. Could this last? Such a rate of wages might have been paid when stock was high in price—when it was in demand for exportation,—but now, when the only disposal of stock was the boiling pot, it was absurd to imagine for one moment that any such rate of wages could be maintained; and without the labour market could be relieved from some source or other, he foretold that under this boon that the Land Orders conferred, within three years the pastoral interests of the colony must be totally ruined (hear, hear). He asked again, then, where were they to look for a fund for immigration? He had thought that this measure of assessment offered some solution of this question. He thought that a fair assessment on the stock depastured on the Crown lands—an assessment equivalent to the advantages derived by the owners of such stock from the lands, might have provided a fund, and saved the colony from its impending ruin. He believed that if the Council had imposed a rent only fairly equal to the purchase money of the land at a fair and reasonable price, the proceeds might justly have been applied to the purposes of immigration, and thus the approaching crisis might have been warded off. But what resource had they now? Would the Council next year go back from the principle they now assented to? They could not for in the present Act they were pledging themselves to the principle that the squatters ought not to be taxed for any but local purposes. The Council assented to tax the squatters, but how were the proceeds of this taxation to be spent? Not in promoting immigration; not in providing labour; but in purposes that would enter into direct competition with the employers of labour. In public works—in making roads and bridges. And if no fund of the kind he had suggested were to be provided for immigration, where else were they to look for one? Already the ordinary revenue was falling below its expenditure; and he believed, however honorable members might dislike to hear the disagreeable truth trumpetted from the house tops, that the separation of Port Phillip from the colony, which must shortly take place, must lose to the middle district a revenue of not less than £30,000 a year. (Hear, hear, from the Port Phillip members.) And where was this to be supplied from? Did they see in the proceedings of the Government and the Council any symptoms of that economy, that determined spirit of retrenchment which could alone enable them to bear this loss. No; everything served to show them that they possessed a Government whose fatal facility it was never to say "no." They were asked in the Council to reimburse a magistrate in the costs of an action in which a Jury of his country had decided him to be in fault. They were called on to pay for the repairs of a Government House which the public was expressly exempted from supporting; and the Colonial Secretary—the Governor in the Council—was at present, in a Bill introduced by him, moving the Governor out of the Council, to infringe on the public revenue to be derived from the Barrack-square, to benefit those which the deposits in the Savings' Bank proved were the richest class in the community. He found that the expenditure in 1846 was £266,000, he found it in 1847 to be £283,000. This did not look like retrenchment, and in the fact, too, of the great decrease in the revenue which the alteration in the duties on spirits had effected, and which seemed so likely, if not so certain, to be permanent. If the Council chose to go on in the reckless manner in which they were at present proceeding, he could see no other alternative to provide for the ordinary expenditure than to impose new taxes. But then it was said by the honorable member for Melbourne that these license fees were to form a fund for immigration; but what was that miserable pittance to provide labour for a colony like this? And that too, at a period when transportation having been discontinued to Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land, the arrival of labour from those sources must be day by day growing more scarce. But he denied that now even that pittance, miserable as he asserted it to be, would be available for this purpose. It was impossible that the leases could be issued until a full and accurate survey of the lands had been made—a survey which would occupy years, and the expenses of which would absorb the fund derived from these leases or licenses for years to come. He knew not, if the Council had contemplated the subject in this light; but they were entering on a most gigantic work—an undertaking, which if its aim and object were good, would be a most noble one. They were about to enter upon the survey of 300,000,000 acres of wild land. To carry into every part of this vast wilderness the plummet and the line—to map and chart out its great natural features and divisions. For a colony like this, he repeated, an undertaking so gigantic, so stupendous, and so costly, might well excite the admiration of the world, if its purposes were high and noble. But admiration ceased in the consideration that they were called on to do this only to benefit one class at the expense of all others. When they were made to be the slaves to measure out the amount of booty wrung from themselves. When they were to be robbed, not only of the land that belonged to them, but for years of the fund which could alone give them labour, in order that the extent of the robbery might be measured out and declared. The colony having been made bankrupt in land, to ratify the Act by which this bankruptcy was induced, must be made also bankrupt in labour. For years, he contended, this expenditure for survey must absorb every penny of the land fund: for if the leases did not describe accurately and minutely the land, they would not be leases at all. They must give a full and true description of them—a description that would not be applicable to any other piece of land on earth. And how did these Land Orders propose to encourage the sale of land? With the amount paid for rent, the right of pre-emption decreased. The man who paid no rent might purchase land; he who paid the tenth of a penny might purchase an acre, whilst he who paid a farthing could not purchase at all. Thus the rent would seem to be increased for the very purpose of deterring people from purchasing land. How, indeed, could the value of their runs, their capabilities of bearing stock be assessed, until the boundaries of each run was precisely ascertained? He confessed he could see no hope for the colony under such circumstances. One common ruin must overwhelm them long before the money from leases would be applicable to immigration purposes. The staple product of the colony would be destroyed, and the capital invested in stock utterly gone. The leases could not be granted till the runs were assessed—the assessment could not take place till the survey was made; and before that consummation arrived, he believed in his conscience that the colony would be destroyed. But he knew he talked there to the deaf and the dead—that it was perfectly true, as he had been taunted by the honorable member for Sydney, that he had striven in vain to stand between the confiscation of the colony and the rights of the colonists. That he had witnessed with shame and despair the apathy of the colonists on this all-important question; but when this apathy was urged against him as fatal to his opinions, he would ask the honorable and learned member, did not the same apathy exist in regard to the subject of immigration, which he himself admitted to be so vitally necessary for the preservation of the colony? When he told that colony, that he, and his brother squatters stood only in the position of trustees for their men; would he tell him what fund he looked to, to provide the labour which could alone enable him to fulfil his trusteeship. No—long before any such fund could be provided, the squatters would be ruined, their estates desolate. For his own part, he could point out no fund that could be made available, except that which they were now shutting up for five years, although he might as well have said five centuries. Before that time there would be no wool interest to protect, and the land so ardently coveted, useless as it must be without labour, might go back to the opossums and kangaroos. He was astonished that this House could assent to this measure,—that they should in quiet apathy destroy every future hope for the country. He had heard a whisper indeed of a tax on employers of labour for immigration; but he could not yet credit any such scheme. The squatters having got all the land for nothing, might pay £1 per head for labourers to make that land valuable; but the agricultural interest, who would have to purchase their land, must be utterly destroyed by any such ruinous scheme. What suggestion for a fund for immigration could be offered he was at a loss to discover, and without it the land would indeed prove a fatal gift to the squatters. For these reasons he opposed the Bill: for its illegality—for its double inconsistency with the former Acts of the Council—for its adoption of the principles of District Councils, so often repudiated before—and for its closing the door on any prospect of future immigration. The Council might pass the Bill, but the country would yet have a bitter day of regret for their act. They might pass it, but having done so, he could feel only, in the consciousness of having done his duty, relief from his sense of disappointment for the past, regret for the present, and despair for the future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WENTWORTH could not but rejoice that the prolonged discussions on this measure were drawing to a close, and he trusted that the Council would that evening, by passing the Bill, get rid of them for ever. In the speech which they had just heard, eloquent as it was, like all others from the same hon. member on this subject, no novelty had been introduced except the allusion to District Councils. The rest of his address was confined to the reiteration of arguments which they had heard from him before. The hon. and learned member objected to the various alterations the Bill had undergone in its course through the House, but he (Mr. Wentworth) was disposed to think, that not only the House, but the country at large, would fully agree in the spirit of these alterations: for he was persuaded the general voice of the country was against the imposition of a property tax on one class only, for the general benefit. He was quite certain that the country, notwithstanding the opinion of the hon. and learned member, would have protested loudly against any such shameful injustice. The hon. and learned member seemed to think that he (Mr. W.) had not been consistent in the modifications of the Bill he had proposed; that this tax should be expended in local purposes only. He might think that this was inconsistent; but he (Mr. W.) thought the inconsistency lay on the other side—with those who, thinking the tax in its original shape indefensible, had still not scrupled to go on to the end supporting that tax. The hon. and learned member had declared that he abominated and abhorred the principle on which this tax was proposed; yet he could not say whether the crisis was not so alarming as to justify any departure from principle. When he first addressed the House on this measure, he had told them that he had not made up his mind whether the crisis was great enough to induce him to make this departure from principle or not; but he now, at all events, was ready to support the tax he admitted to be unjust and indefensible. Therefore, the inconsistency must remain with the honorable and learned member, and not be cast upon him (Mr. W.) The honorable and learned gentleman had argued, as he had often done before, that the saving principle which would induce him to tolerate this measure, was the power of re-adjustment of the rent of the Crown lands which it gave to the Council. But he must again emphatically deny that the Land Orders did give—or were ever intended to give any such power of re-adjustment. He contended that it was utterly impossible that the fourth section of the Land Orders, which it was urged gave this power, would admit of any other construction, than that what was meant by the assessment which it gave the Council power to raise, was the existing assessment, and that was a local assessment. It was impossible, he repeated, to put any other construction on this section. No man of common sense would attempt to do so; and, therefore, whether these Orders were only declaratory of the existing powers of the Council, or introductory measures, he did not see how it would be possible for the Council to impose any new tax that would be available for the purposes of immigration. He would here refer to one irreconcileable inconsistency in the argument of the honorable and learned member. He states that the House refused to assent to the Assessment Bill of Sir George Gipps, because it involved a double principle of taxation—taxation by prerogative and taxation by the Council. He (Mr. Wentworth) thought the Council had done very properly in rejecting that measure; but while the honorable and learned member was dilating on the inconsistency of the Council in sanctioning the present Bill, while they rejected the former—what was the inconsistency he had fallen into? What was this claim to the re-adjustment of the rent but a double power of taxation? (Hear, hear.) He supposed the honorable and learned member would not deny that the Queen had a right to reserve a rent for these lands in virtue of her claim on the soil; and what would this re-adjustment of the rent by the Council be but a double power of taxation? (Cheers) Therefore, instead of admitting the inconsistency of the House, he threw back the charge on the hon. and learned member, and asked him, in his abhorrence of two concurrent powers of taxation, how he could reconcile this supplemental rent, which he was so anxious to impose? (Cheers.) Let the honorable and learned member vindicate himself from this charge of inconsistency, before he presumed to cast it on those who support this measure. Having said thus much, as to the alleged dilemma of inconsistency, in which the Council was said to be placed in, he would next advert to the argument raised on the illegality of the Bill, arising out of the 34th section of the Constitutional Act. He thought the honorable and learned member would not have denied that the course proposed in the Constitutional Act, for the appropriation of the public moneys of the colony, was strictly in accordance with the practice of parliament at home. The estimated expenditure had there, as here, to be first introduced to Parliament by the Minister, and could not be enlarged without his assent and recommendation. The course of proceeding, therefore, was identical; that the one was but a mere copy of the other. If this were the case, and he supposed it would not be denied, the Council had not been guilty of the gross illegality and inconsistency charged on them, as Bills of this nature were constantly passed by the Imperial Parliament. The honorable and learned member sought to fix the charge of inconsistency on the Council by refering to the resolution, by which the permanent appropriations of the old Council were declared illegal. But there was no analogy between the two cases. The Council did oppose those appropriations, because the Constitutional Act by which taxation by representation was first introduced, was passed after these permanent appropriations were made; and, of course, with such power of taxation by representation a co-ordinate power of appropriation was given also. This Act, therefore, would over-ride all previous appropriations, and the Council thought so; but that was not the case here. Why would it not be consistent for the Council to dispose of this money for local purposes, with the general appropriations it was called on to make? Such a practice was very frequent in England; numberless appropriations for local purposes being constantly made. If this money were required for local purposes, why should not the Governor exercise the power given in the 34th section of the Constitutional Act, and recommend them as specific appropriations? And if there was nothing in this inconsistent with the Act, where did this complained of inconsistency, this elaborate argument of illegality, rest? (hear, hear). But he contended that the right to make this appropriation did not rest even here. Either the 4th section of the Land Orders was declaratory or enacting. If declaratory, it recognised the power to levy an assessment only as it before existed, and that assessment was distinctly and exclusively a local assessment. Then, if the Council were given the power to levy this local assessment, they must, *ex necessitate*, possess the power of appropriating it also. But if the clause in the Land Orders were an enacting clause, then if it were argued that the Council had no power to make these appropriations under the Act of Parliament, it would have such power given in these Land Orders, which must be taken to have all the force of an Act of Parliament (cheers). He cared not, therefore, what interpretation might be put on this clause; but, he contended, that the inference was irresistible, whichever way it was construed they (the Council) would not be exceeding its powers in passing this Act. He would now take leave of this part of the argument, and proceed to notice some of the other observations of the honorable and learned member. And, first, as to the predictions of the honorable and learned gentleman, that the colony would be destroyed by the want of labour, if these regulations were carried out. But if the colony would be thus destroyed, if the pastoral interests of the squatters would be thus totally ruined, what ground was there for this fear and apprehension of confiscation? If the colony were to rise to power and wealth upon the ruin of this interest, why all this dismay at the Land Orders? If the result of this system, as pointed out by the honorable and learned member, were capable of that mathematical demonstration which the honorable and learned member assumed it to be, he ought to see his fears were groundless, and must arise from that nightmare and vain chimeras, of which he complained he had lately been suffering (laughter). He granted that difficulties did stand in the way of the labour market, and that if relief from some source were not soon found, the pastoral interests must be ruined; but he (Mr. Wentworth) did not think that relief was so hopeless as the honorable and learned member seemed to think. He believed, that although of course there must be some expenses caused by the survey, that there would still be sufficient funds left out of the license fees to provide some relief for the labour market. There would be no necessity for all that minuteness and precision of survey which the hon. and learned member seemed to require. He had made some rough calculations, and he was led to believe that were this survey done by tender, looking at the immense body of surveyors there were in the colony, that the cost need not exceed five shillings per mile for the outside boundaries. Then all that would be necessary would be to describe the water frontages, and mark out their outside boundaries; and it must also be recollected that in the majority of instances the outside boundary of one station would also be the outside boundary of another. It would not, therefore, be the work of time and expense he anticipated; and he believed the whole work, if set about at once, could be done for a sum not exceeding £10,000. Not, indeed, that the whole 300,000,000 of acres could be surveyed for that amount; but not more than half this land was occupied, and it would be only necessary to survey such land as was under occupation. The funds, therefore, derived from licenses need not be much impaired by this expense. He would fully admit that immigration was one of the most important subjects to which the Council could turn its attention, and he allowed that some system of immigration must be organised; but he still agreed to the principle, in the end immigration must be paid for out of the land fund. If, however, assistance to this fund should be found necessary, he must say that he for one had not that strong objection to the tax on employers which the honorable and learned member for Auckland seemed to entertain. He did not see why any one who employed labour should not contribute to introduce it; and still less could he see the justice of making the squatters introduce labour for the whole colony. Why should not the hon. and learned member pay a tax for the gardeners he employed at Cudgee, as the squatter pay for his shepherds? As far as his knowledge went, he knew of no tax that would be more cheerfully complied with than this. (No no, from Dr. Bland and Mr. Berry). No doubt the honorable members might say "no, no;" but he thought he might account for the adverse opinions both of his hon. colleague on his right and his hon. friend on his left. His hon. colleague was known to be so wedded to certain opinions relative to the introduction of labour into the colony, that he could hardly expect to win him to any system but his own. Whilst his honorable friend to the left had been so long accustomed to get both land and labour for nothing, that he felt a natural repugnance in beginning to pay for it now. The system of free grants of land and convict labour had worked so satisfactorily for him, that he wondered not that he should think no practice equal to them. Under this system he had acquired a princely estate of some 20,000 or 30,000 acres of land, and had enjoyed the fruits of the labour of hundreds of convicts, so there was no difficulty in solving the reasons why this proposition to tax for labour should be repulsive to him. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But he thought it equally just that all who employed labour, whether they lived in the towns or in the agricultural districts, or in the remote interior, should contribute to pay for the labour which they all alike required and used; and he (Mr. W.) for one, was quite ready to confess, that should the Land Fund fail, notwithstanding the arguments of the honorable and learned member, his remedy would be a tax of this nature. With regard to the other topic introduced into the speech of his honorable and learned friend, relative to the Constitution of New Zealand, he was quite willing to concur in all he had said of the evils likely to spring from it, but he would not admit the statement of the honorable and learned member that this measure would form any justification for any such prejudicial and unjust alteration in the Constitution of this colony. He thought he had sufficiently shown that the principle of local assessment for local purposes was common in England, and that it was introduced into their Constitution in imitation of the Constitution of England, and therefore the idea that this could form any reasonable grounds for changing the Constitution, and assimilating it to that of New Zealand was utterly untenable. He had now gone through the main arguments of the honorable and learned member—arguments which, for the most past, had been repeatedly answered before. He trusted they had that night heard for the last time, for five years at least, these eloquent tirades on this subject, of which they had heard so many (No, no, from Mr. Lowe.) At all events he could tell the honorable and learned member that he (Mr. W.) at least was not likely to be affected by them, nor [illegible] he think they would be with the public. They had failed at present to convince or affect the public, and for this reason, because they were not based in verity. There was abroad in the land a principle of common sense—business-like sense, which recoiled from the empty declamation of these harangues, and which rendered them powerless to aid the honorable and learned member in his endeavours to snatch from the hands of the squatters the great boon that these new land regulations conferred upon them. The public knew full well that the squatting interest was the true colonial interest. That it was identified, nay, more—the bases of all other colonial interest, that with the decadence of that interest the colony must languish, and cease to exist. That the welfare of that interest was indeed identical with the colony itself. That he and those with whom he was allied in this question of whose rights, he might say to the colony, as he believed was once said by Louis XIV., of France—that he was France; that they, the squatters, *were the Colony* (hear, hear).

Mr. BERRY agreed with the honorable member for Auckland, and rose to oppose the Bill. This Bill, when first brought before the House, retained the spirit of the original Squatting Regulations, as abused by the old Council. According to these Regulations the assessment on stock formed the principal part of the rent, or consideration for the use of the land—the license fee being merely intended as a precaution to prevent cattle stealers from fixing themselves on Government land. Since passing through the Committee, this principle has been completely altered. The license fee now figured as the sole rent, and the assessment on stock appeared as a land tax for local purposes. This he repudiated. It was a principle, however, which the principal squatters now become disciples of the late Governor, seem desirous to extend to the located parts of the colony, as well as to the squatting districts. There was no analogy between the two divisions of the colony. The settlers in the located districts had either purchased their lands, or paid heavy quit-rents. In the squatting districts, every man had seized upon what he thought proper, and had appropriated the same to himself without any consideration. These appropriations, sanctioned by the new regulations, and this Bill, were equally injurious to England as to the colony; they had dried up her sources of immigration. This was bad enough, but not the worst consequences of this wholesale system of spoliation. For in virtue of this system Australia would cease to be a free colony, or capable of a rational system of self-government—for as long as the Government upheld the squatters—they would assist the Government to oppress all other classes of the community, and had already avowed their intention of doing so. A principle of antagonism had now been fairly established in the colony—a Machiavellian principle, which the late Governor long laboured in vain to introduce, had now been established through the aid of ci-devant patriots. The squatters being serfs of the Crown, and purchased at a price, could no longer be patriots, but would in future be ready tools to oppress those who were formerly their fellow-citizens. The squatters now triumphed in their victory over the interests of the colony; but the boon they had received would be as little beneficial to them as was the boon granted by Bacchus to Midas, every thing he touched turned to gold. It was worse than useless. The squatters had also obtained their wish—they had been allowed to usurp all the lands of the colony; but neither land nor stock would be found to possess value without labour. In the midst of their grasping cupidity they seemed to retain a distinct perception of this fact—and the remedy they propose is very characteristic of their modesty, viz., that all the employers of labour should be taxed to introduce shepherds and stockmen into the colony for their benefit. The assessment on stock was entirely to be appropriated to the local purposes of the squatters; whilst the employers of labourers within the boundaries were to be taxed to buy shepherds for the squatters beyond the boundaries! The settlers within the boundaries had already contributed their quota of taxation for the introduction of shepherds—they had contributed upwards of one million sterling to the immigration fund, which had introduced about 60,000 free inhabitants, without whose aid there would have been little squatting. He entreated the honorable the Colonial Secretary to withdraw the Bill, and leave the squatters as they were—allow them to take care of themselves; or even allow them to continue the importation of cannibals from New Caledonia as a squatting police. Anything was better than this Bill. The Bill introduced a principle which has been found intolerable wherever it had been tried. The system of taxation contemplated by this Bill, as appeared from early English history, occasioned the formidable insurrection under Wat Tyler, and 200 years later cost Charles I. his crown and his life.

Mr. BLAND opposed the motion—it had been said that the Bill would be illegal, but he went further, and contended that the Land Orders themselves were illegal—at least if it was illegal for the English Government to give what was not rightfully their own. He had heard it argued by honorable and learned members, for whose opinions he had the greatest deference and respect, that the waste lands of the colony were the property of the colonists. He had heard it asserted over and over again by those who now seemed to take a different view of the matter, that they became the property of the colony in virtue of a compact made by Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor of the colony, by which it was contracted, that the waste lands should be surrendered to the colony by the Queen, in consideration of the colony taking on itself the expense of police and gaols for the controul of British convicts; if under this compact these lands were made over to the colony, he took it no power remained to the British Government to resume the possession of them, and give them away to other parties; but exclusive of this compact, he maintained that the colonists had a kind of natural right to these lands. People had been encouraged to come out to occupy these lands by the home Government, under the understanding that the funds derived from them were to be applied to the benefit of the colony only; he did not mean that by so doing the British Government acted an unjust part—in so doing she sought to advance the interest of this splendid colony, and the view so taken was every way worthy of a British statesman. Had these views been carried out—had the policy in which the colony was conceived been persevered in, this great colony would by this time have become an appendage to the British in its importance to the United States, and by far the most valuable portion of the British empire. To a certain extent this principle had been recognised in the Land Act of Lord Stanley, for the proceeds of the sale of lands are appropriated there exclusively to two purposes—first to immigration, and secondly to internal improvements. The Government too had shown, in the first instance, until they were worked on by parties actuated by blind schemes of self-interest, that they were desirous that the whole of the fund should be applied to internal improvements, knowing that in so doing they were not only promoting the general welfare and commercial prospects of the colony, but of the empire at large; and these, he repeated, were views worthy of the most enlightened country. He contended, too, that the local government of the colony had recognised the principle in the present Bill, as originally introduced. Therefore, he was justified in saying, that the colony had a natural, and to a certain extent, an admitted right to the waste lands, and the funds arising from them. They ought to be appropriated to the general use and benefit of the colony, and the British Government had no power to make them over to any class; and had this view been followed out, all the agitation and absurd errors which had arisen out of the theories of Gibbon Wakefield, would have never been heard of. He asserted, then, the natural right of the colonists to these lands; and, further, that this right was made absolute by the compact made by Sir Richard Bourke. He regretted that while he concurred in many of the splendid and eloquent remarks of the honorable and learned member for Auckland, that he should have turned so large a share of his brilliant talents to topics which, in the consideration of this question, appeared to him, might more conveniently have been left untouched. The difficulty of granting these leases, and the expense of survey, the legality or illegality of this Bill, were not, in his opinion, the most important points of this question; and he should have been more satisfied had he, instead of dwelling on them, expounded more fully the splendid argument he had used on a previous night, of the dreadful political consequences that must ensue from this most unjust measure. Truly had he said, that after this most unnatural coalition, the squatters and the Government must assist each other for mutual protection, and to oppress and tyrannize over the rest of the colony. Looking at the question in this light, he denied the argument of his honorable and learned colleague—that the squatters were the colony. As well; nay, more justly, might it be averred that their sheep and oxen were the colony. Nor did he believe that in the spoliation that had been made for the benefit of this one class, and the certain future effects that the squatters of New South Wales could ever be recognised as the colony. On the contrary, he contended, that though not willingly, the squatting interest was adverse to the colony. He was aware that amongst their body were many of the most intelligent and highly educated men of the community. These parties had come here in the time of Sir Richard Bourke, to share the advantages of the system then proposed to be carried out; men of birth, and distinguished in the venerable academical institutions of Great Britain. But he looked upon them as yet more dangerous from the refinement and learning which they possessed, for it gave them only the greater facility for enslaving their fellow-subjects. Such would be the probable result of these regulations, and it only showed in this, as in other cases, that one error almost always became the fruitful parent of thousands more. One error, which had crept into the financial arrangements of the country, had brought about this result. It was quite clear, he apprehended, that the lands being the property of the colony, that for the Council, if it had the power, to appropriate any portion of the land fund to the benefit of any one class, would be manifestly unjust. If the lands were the property of the colony, in virtue of the compact made by Sir Richard Bourke, the consideration given in that compact was paid out of the ordinary revenue which was contributed alike by all; and, therefore, the lands and the funds derived from them, became the property of the whole colony, and not of any section of it. Therefore, to devote these funds to the benefit of the employers of labour only, was not just. Therefore, when the proceeds of the land were thus disposed of, he maintained it could not be justified; and if so, still less, on the same ground, could this more monstrous injustice of giving the land itself—the property of all—for the exclusive benefit of one class. The principle was equally unjustifiable in both cases; although not to the extent in the former case as in the present one. The first was an evil on a minor scale, the last an evil as great as was possible to be. He had always said that both these appropriations were wrong in principle; and he contended that they were even worse in policy. The money thus raised had been frittered away to the most contemptible of purposes, and this brightest gem of the British empire sacrificed to the most paltry pursuit that ever afflicted a country, the growing of wool. (Laughter.) Another topic on which the honorable and learned member had dilated was, that of immigration; and he contended that these new land regulations would dry up the sources from which only immigration could be obtained; but those sources ought never to have been applied to the purposes of immigration at all. He believed it to have been admitted on all hands, that the Home Government fell into a fatal mistake in the abolition of assignment. He had always, to the utmost of his power, protested against this measure; and as belonging to a political association at the time, did all he could to avert the impending evil which he saw must arise from it. The system of assignment ought never to have been abolished: for looking at it in all points of view, it was the most Christian, most humane, most politic, and most beneficial to all parties concerned, that ever was devised. Wherever the convicts came from, those parts of the empire were relieved from their presence in the most economical way; whilst the convict was benefitted by giving him the only chance of reformation, and the colony was equally benefitted by the work of reformation while going on. The abolition of the system was a suicidal act, and the Ministry who were guilty of it immediately felt the folly of it, for they were turned out through financial difficulties, doubtless aggravated in a great measure by the increased expenses which the new penal system involved. The honorable member proceeded at some length to expatiate on the benefits and economy of the old transportation system, and concluded by saying, that if was advantageous for England to transport her prisoners here—entailing as they did a subsequent expense to her—how much more advantageous would it be to transmit her pauper population, who, after being conveyed hither, would entail on her no further liability. He believed, if the present measure were passed, and this system of confiscating the lands of the colony adopted, that the most frightful oppression and tyranny must ensue, which would end in the ruin, enslavement, and destruction, of the whole colony.

Mr. ROBINSON could not agree at all with those members who questioned the legality of this Act. The Constitutional Act provided that the public revenue should be appropriated not by the Governor alone, but with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and why could that not be done under this Act? It was said that the squatters would pay too little for the advantages they obtained under the Land Orders; but when it was considered that the license fee and the assessment together would amount to £80,000, whilst the whole produce of the squatting districts, including wool, tallow, hides, and everything else, would not exceed £800,000, he thought that this tax of ten per cent. on their produce would be found quite as much as they could bear. With reference to the remarks made by the hon. member for Auckland as to the expense of surveying, he could only say, that he had had stations accurately mapped and surveyed at an expense of 3s. per mile, and he did not think that the average expense need exceed that. It had also been suggested that a tax on employers might be raised to form an emigration fund, but there were two objections to this course; the first of these was, that complained of by the hon. member for Sydney—that it would, by sending the capital out of the colony, tend to bring in a monetary crisis. The other one was, that it would add to extravagance in the disposal of the funds derived from license fees. He had no objection to the tax apart from these: for he thought it would be a very good and very equitable tax. He could not think that the Bill before them was other than a very equitable one; it proposed to raise a tax from a peculiar class, and apply it to the purposes of that class; but in doing this it was quite clear that the general revenue would derive all the advantages at first contemplated by the Bill, in being relieved from the expense of providing for these purposes.

Mr. COWPER, like the other members who had risen to oppose this motion, did not anticipate that his opposition would avert the final decision of the House in favour of the Bill; the votes already taken on it in its different stages had sufficiently shown that in the present state of parties in the House the opponents of the measure had no chance or hope of success. But agreeing as he did with almost every argument that had been advanced by the honorable and learned member, in his very able opposition to this measure throughout, and particularly in those enforced, in his speech to-night, certainly one of the very ablest, most argumentative and lucid, he had ever heard from him, he could not content himself with giving an entirely silent vote on this occasion. That admirable speech, indeed, had scarcely left anything to be said, nor did he think any of its arguments had been affected by the speeches of succeeding members. He fully agreed both as to the illegality and impolicy of this measure, and also that it would materially tend to damage the cause of immigration. The hon. and learned member for Sydney took up this question of the legality of making this appropriation, as if these leases were already out; but they were not so, and therefore

the concurrent power of taxation by prerogative and by the Legislature must still remain. This was the argument of his honorable and learned friend the member for Auckland. They did not say they would refuse to tax the squatters when these leases were actually granted and in operation; but they declined to do so now, because they could not now see what would be a tax equivalent to the advantages given to the squatter, and the expense that must be incurred in putting the Land Orders in force. He contended the 4th section of the Land Orders did not bear the interpretation put upon it by the honorable member for Sydney—that the Council was not bound by the term assessment in the sense in which it was used in the old Act. The Council did not find the power to impose an assessment in the Land Orders, but in the Act of Parliament itself. He contended that it was most impolitic to pass this measure at the present time; and if any proof were wanted of this, he thought it was to be found in the keenness and eagerness with which the squatters came forward to help the Government to tax them. No doubt it was politic in them to do so. The Land Orders would, doubtless, be a great boon to them, and it was wise for them to seal it by this act, and thus prevent further taxation hereafter. But seeing that what this Bill proposed was by no means equivalent to the advantages conferred, he could not assent to it. It had been objected to the settlers in the boundaries, that they obtained their convict labour in virtue of their grants and purchases of land; but on looking at a calculation he had been referred to, he found the case had not been stated fairly; during the years 1837 to 1844, the squatters had contributed by leases or licenses £159,956 to the land fund: this would have served to bring out only about 4000 male adult immigrants, or about 6000 in all; in 1841, however, there were 16,000 persons employed in the squatting districts, so that he did not see that the squatters had any reason to complain of the share of immigration they had received. He could, however, see the result which was anticipated by the squatters in their present movement; not content with ruining the colony by the confiscation of its lands, they were striving to force the home Government to return to the system of transportation; having got the lands, and the price being fixed at £1 per acre, they knew immigration was at an end, for even as security for a loan these lands would no longer be available; he well saw with how much of force, these circumstances would lend to the arguments to persuade the colony to ask for what must degrade her more than anything else could. He did not, however, yet despair that means might be found to avert this evil, and to provide for the renewal of free immigration; though some were so desponding, in spite of their arguments of the sufficiency of the revenue derivable from the leases, to have begun to import cannibals and savages. He agreed on the subject of immigration with those who thought the immigrants should not be paid for immediately, but by debentures, as in the course adopted by the Government lately. By this means, perhaps, it was still possible that wages might be kept in check. The honorable member for Melbourne had computed the amount to be derived from license fees and assessment at £80,000; but he thought about half of that sum was more likely to be about the mark. It was lamentable to see the utter failure of the prospects of the colony through these errors, and the attempt to keep up the absurd Wakefieldian system. The colony was to be cut up into sections, and the lands made useless and unprofitable to maintain the minimum price of land. So long as this minimum price was maintained, he thought they ought to introduce new taxes for immigration, as he felt with the honorable and learned member for Auckland, that when separation did take place, they would have to resort to new taxes for the ordinary expenditure. No doubt the Colonial Secretary would, with his new allies, be able to carry this measure; but far better would it have been to postpone it till next year. He regretted the conflicting views that existed on this subject. That a short time ago, he should have been found protesting against the principle involved, and now supporting it in this measure. But the honorable gentleman was certainly in error if he conceived the discussion was settled. It was indeed but just commenced, and each succeeding month and year would serve only to invest it with deeper and graver interest.

Mr. FOSTER supported the measure, although he had been opposed to the principle of it as originally introduced. It had been suggested by some that a tax on employers might be raised for immigration, and he had no objection to such a tax, providing it was raised from all employers of labour alike. But it would be utterly unfair if the towns which absorbed the greater part of the labour imported were to be exempted from this tax. He thought the statement of the honorable member for Cumberland, of the comparative number of immigrants who had gone beyond the boundaries, was of little effect: for of the 16,000 labourers there, he did not say how many were emancipists, or had been imported privately from Van Diemen's Land.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY could not silently allow this motion to go to a vote, although he was happy to find that much was not left to him to answer. The honorable and learned member had so triumphantly vindicated this measure, so entirely scattered to the winds the denunciations of those that were opposed to it—that his task was a comparatively easy one. The honorable and learned member for Auckland had called the dereliction from the principle first involved in the measure unstatesmanlike; but he would ask what actual dereliction from that principle there had been? The measure was introduced because it was required to make up a deficiency in the revenue. The revenue would be relieved by the Bill in its present shape from the burden of these local expenses, which otherwise it would have had to have borne. True there might be a balance of £2500, which would otherwise have gone to the general revenue; but he did think it was only fair that this sum should be applied to local purposes. Then it was objected to because it was a local tax; and why he would ask should it not be so? It was the same principle which he found had been acted on in almost every police act at home; and at all events in that colony they had the precedent of the old assessment measure, which was a local Act, and for a specific local purpose. The alteration that had been made in the Bill had been called a concession to the squatters, but he emphatically denied this. It was a concession to justice, and made after a consultation with his colleagues, without any understanding with the squatters at all. What principle was compromised by this alteration? The honorable and learned member proposed a vindictive tax to make it rent. He protested first against a double power of taxation, and then proposed a double tax of the worst kind, for one and the same purpose. It was said this Act was opposed to the Constitutional Act, but he contended it was the very reverse, for it followed out the spirit of the Constitutional Act, which intended that the police expenses should be defrayed out of local taxation. True, this principle of the Act had been set aside by the House; but was it on this ground that the Government was to be told that it was aiming a blow at the constitution. Then it was urged that the tax was illegal, as interfering with the appropriation clause of the Act. But was there anything in this Bill to prevent the appropriation of this tax in the manner prescribed by the Constitutional Act. There was no power given to make these appropriations in any other way than in the Finance Committee, when the Estimates were under consideration. He contended, therefore, that the Bill was in perfect accordance with the spirit and meaning of the Act of Constitution. He admitted on such a question the hon. and learned member for Auckland was a better authority than he could be; but when he found that the hon. and learned Attorney-General, and the hon. and learned member for Sydney, were entirely opposed to his construction of it, he felt perfectly justified in adopting their opinion. Then it was argued that the measure would ratify the Land Orders; but he could not see the force of this argument, because the Land Orders left the powers of the Council in this respect just as they were. It was only declaratory of the power given to the Council before; therefore, if the exigencies of the State required it, power was reserved to the Council to levy this tax; but he for one would never be a party to a vindictive tax, to raise the rent by means of that Council, which, in the first instance, had been established by the Crown. He therefore could not favour an assessment on this class for immigration purposes. It was said a tax on employers might be made available for this purpose, but he was not without hope, that means might be found without such a tax to defray the expenses of immigration. He agreed that the expense of surveying the lands before the system of leases could be brought into operation must be very great. The survey must be most elaborate, in order to describe with certainty the grounds leased, and to make the leases good in law. No doubt, too, some delay must take place in effecting this; but as far as the Government could go, everything would be done to advance the putting in force the Land Orders. With regard to the intermediate lands, it had been found necessary to make reference home, which must of course create delay. The hon. and learned member had alluded to probable financial difficulties in the event of separation, but he was not aware that this could be converted into an argument against the new tax. He did not feel that he was called on to go into this question further. Sufficient had been said to show the necessity of the measure and its justice. He should, therefore, press the motion.

The question was then put and the motion carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be presented to His Excellency for the Royal assent, by the Speaker, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Auditor-General.

JURY LAWS.

The Council went into Committee on the Jury Laws Consolidation and Amendment Bill.

The 21st clause was considered and amended, after which the House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported the Bill and amendments, and was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

The further considerations in Committee of the Bill for the better management of the Estates of deceased persons was postponed till the following day.

ESTIMATES.—SYDNEY GAOL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Visiting magistrate, £100; principal gaoler, £250 ...	350	0	0
Two chaplains, at £200 each ...	400	0	0
Matron £50; clerks at 6s. per diem ...	159	16	0
One turnkey, £100; and thirteen turnkeys and constables, at 3s. 6d. each, per diem	932	13	0
Two female turnkeys, at 1s. each, per diem	36	12	0
Executioner, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	64	1	0
Provisions, £1,500; clothing, £138; blankets, £131 ...	1,769	0	0
Travelling expenses of gaolers and constables, attending circuit courts and courts of quarter sessions ...	100	0	0
Fuel and light, £70; stationery, £28 ...	98	0	0
Repairs, £20; stores and utensils, £87 ...	107	0	0
	£4,017	2	0

There was an increase in the item of provisions, owing to the suspension of transportation from the British dominions, which might probably involve the necessity of keeping some classes of prisoners whom it might be dangerous to employ on the roads or gaols.

After some discussion, in which the introduction of the penitentiary system into the colony was strongly denounced, the estimate was agreed to.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the following items:—

GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

PARRAMATTA.	£	s.	d.
Gaoler, 125l., matron, 25l. ...	150	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Clerk, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	64	1	0
Eight turnkeys, one at 3s. 6d., and seven at 3s. 3d. each, per diem ...	480	7	6
Female turnkey at 1s. per diem ...	18	6	0
Messenger at 8d. per diem ...	12	4	0
Provisions, 450l.; clothing, 80l.; bedding, 20l. ...	550	0	0
Fuel and light, 50l.; stationery, 15l. ...	65	0	0
Furniture, 20l.; stores, 25l. ...	45	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	10	0	0
	£1,444	18	6
BATHURST.			
Gaoler, 100l.; visiting surgeon, 40l. ...	140	0	0
Two chaplains at 25l. each... ...	50	0	0
Matron, 25l.; clerk at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	84	9	5
Five turnkeys at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	297	7	6
Provisions, 200l.; clothing, 12l.; blankets, 16l. ...	228	0	0
Fuel and light, 40l.; stationery, 6l.; furniture, 2l. 14s. ...	48	14	0
Stores and utensils, 23l.; incidental expenses, 10l. ...	33	0	0
	£881	11	0
NEWCASTLE,—			
Gaoler ...	100	0	0
Two chaplains at 30l. and 25l., respectively ...	55	0	0
Matron, 25l.; clerk at 4s. per diem... ...	98	4	0
Seven turnkeys, one at 3s. 6d., and six at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	420	0	0
Provisions, 300l.; blankets and clothing, 76l. ...	376	0	0
Fuel and light, 35l.; stationery, 7l. ...	42	0	0
Repairs, 50l.; stores and utensils, 23l. ...	73	0	0
	£1,165	2	0
BERRIMA,—			
Gaoler, 100l.; surgeon, 40l. ...	140	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Matron, 25l; clerk a 2s. 6d. per diem ...	70	15	0
Six turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	350	17	0
Provisions, 300l.; blankets and clothing, 32l. 10s. ...	332	10	0
Fuel and light ...	80	0	0
Stationery, 3l.; stores, 15l. ...	18	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	5	0	0
	£1,053	2	0
GOULBURN,—			
Gaoler, 100l.; surgeon, 40l. ...	140	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Matron, 25l.; clerk at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	84	9	6
One turnkey at 4s.; and four turnkeys at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	311	2	0
Provisions, 200l.; blankets and clothing, 28l. ...	228	0	0
Fuel and light ...	28	0	0
Stationery, 7l.; stores and utensils, 20l. ...	27	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	10	0	0
	£878	11	6
GAOL, PORT PHILLIP.			
Gaoler, 150l.; visiting Justice, 50l.... ...	200	0	0
Matron, 25l.; medical attendant 80l.... ...	105	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Clerk at 5s. per diem ...	91	10	0
Superintendent of treadmill, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	64	1	0
One turnkey at 4s. 6d., and five at 3s. 6d. each per diem... ...	402	12	0
Executioner at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	45	15	0
Provisions, 500l.; clothing, 50l.; bedding, 130l. ...	680	0	0
Fuel, light, and water ...	100	0	0
Stationery ...	10	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	62	10	0
Incidental expenses ...	100	0	0
	£1,891	8	0
Estimated charge of the Goal Establishments ...	£11,331	15	0

The whole of the items were passed except the estimate for Berrima Gaol, which was struck out.

The Council adjourned at eight o'clock till three o'clock on Thursday.

The Council met yesterday (Thursday) at the usual hour.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved—"That this Council having taken into consideration the plan for laying out the old Military Barrack-square, in George-street, Sydney, into allotments for sale, which accompanied the Governor's Message of the 3rd instant, together with His Excellency's proposal to make a free grant to the Savings' Bank of New South Wales, of two of the allotments, with frontage to George-street, as a site for the erection of the necessary buildings for carrying on the business of the Institution, hereby desire to express their entire concurrence and approval in the adoption of the plan in question, and of the proposed grant to the Savings' Bank of New South Wales."

On this an amendment was moved by Mr. WENTWORTH, that the Council could not concur in the propriety of making such a grant to the Savings Bank, which would be equivalent to giving that institution a grant from the general revenue for £1000. The amendment abstained from any opinion on the plan for laying out the Barrack-square.

The Council then went into Committee on the Estimates, and the following items were passed;—Health Officer of Port Jackson, £300; Clerk to the Medical Board, £25; Vaccine Establishment, £100.

A message from His Excellency, enclosing a Lunatic Asylum Bill, was received, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The Lunatic Asylum Estimate occupied a considerable time, and was postponed until the Bill sent down by the Governor has been considered. The other medical estimates were passed. The School Estimates, including £2000 for Lord Stanley's System, were gone through without opposition, the votes being all made to be expended under the direction of a Board to be established by the Governor. The House then went into Committee on the Intestate Estates' Bill, which was gone through, a clause being added, exempting the district of Port Phillip from its operation.

The Council adjourned at nine o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice THERRY.

CONSPIRACY.

John Johnson, Abraham Nelson, Patrick Burke, Daniel Mahony, Thomas Harrison, William George, Andrew Haggerty, Robert Allen, Joseph Doyle, William Brown, Thomas Byrne, John Davis, Henry Brown, Henry Porter, and Lewis August, were indicted for that on the 21st day of June last, at Port Aitken, on board the whaling barque *Lucy Ann*, they did unlawfully conspire together, to cause Henry Barr, the master of the said *Lucy Ann*, to return to Sydney instead of prosecuting the voyage.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated the case to the Jury, and called

Henry Barr, lately the master of the whaling barque *Lucy Ann*, a British vessel, owned by Mr. Benjamin Boyd, of Sydney, who deposed that the defendants were seamen on board the *Lucy Ann*, which vessel sailed from Sydney on a whaling voyage, on the 18th June, 1846, and continued to do duty as such until the 20th day of June last; on that day the first and second mates were out in their boats, and went on board the schooner *Secret*, lying at anchor in the vicinity of the *Lucy Ann*; the next day, witness saw that the mast-heads were not manned, and on demanding the reason, the defendants refused to do any more work, alleging that they could not eat the provisions, unless he (witness) put into Sydney for a fresh supply; in consequence he was compelled to come to Sydney; he had heard of some grumbling about the provisions previously, but the defendants had never made a complaint to him on the subject; he used the same provisions himself, and considered them good enough, although he had had better; the men had never been stinted in the supply of provisions; both first and second quality flour was shipped on board, but the first having been consumed, the flour issued at the time of the complaint was second quality; the biscuit was very good, and the beef was as good as it had been from the commencement of the voyage; only the biscuit and the beef were weighed out, the other stores being issued at his discretion.

Cross-examined by the defendant, William George: Did not hear any complaint of the flour or beef within a month after leaving Sydney, nor within three months; it was not by my order if the choice pieces of meat were picked out for cabin use; did not hear of any one on board having the scurvy; no meat was thrown overboard in Sydney Harbour when Captain Williamson came on board to examine it.

By Boyle: You (Boyle) did say that you were willing to proceed on the voyage if the ship were taken to Sydney or any other port for better provisions.

By William Brown: A cask of beef was headed up because it was bad, having no pickle in it; heard you (Brown) speak of wages after you had been on board the *Secret*; had a row with the first officer because of his going on board that vessel; did not believe that the first officer advised the men to kick up a row because the officers wanted fresh provisions as much as the crew did.

By Henry Brown: Had been for thirty years employed in whaling; the crew did not offer to whale anywhere if good provisions were found for them.

By His HONOR: Each and all of the defendants refused to work unless the vessel were taken to Sydney; they were not willing to go to any other port; only four casks of pork was shipped on board; it was usual to have an equal quantity of pork and beef; never saw second quality flour shipped for use before; the flour was good and wholesome.

By a Juror: Did not know whose manufacture the flour was, but believed the beef was cured at Mr. Boyd's establishments; there was a medicine chest on board, but no book of directions.

Dr. Savage deposed, that he was casually called upon by Mr. Boyd, as he was standing on the wharf, to go on board the *Lucy Ann*, to examine the beef and flour; the beef was very good indeed; the flour was sound, but had seen better.

By a Juror: The exterior of some pieces had a bad appearance from an insufficiency of brine, but when cut into the meat was found to be good.

Thomas Beer, chief mate of the *Lucy Ann*, deposed: That on the 20th June last, his and the second mate's boats' crews went on board the schooner *Secret*, and when returning to the *Lucy Ann*, he heard his crew talking of seamen's wages being higher in Sydney; the same day the defendants came aft and complained of the flour which had been served out; Captain Barr asked them one by one if they would proceed on the voyage, when they replied that they would whale no longer on such provisions, except on the way to return to Sydney; they did not offer to proceed to any other port than Sydney; never heard any complaint before that day; the same flour and beef was used in the cabin as by the men; had seen better beef, but it was fair average meat; flour the same.

Cross-examined by William Brown: He (witness) had never complained of the provisions, nor did he ever say that he wished for a row because that he and the Captain wished to put into Sydney.

By His HONOR: Had been twenty-seven years whaling; had seen both better and worse provisions than those of the *Lucy Ann*.

Charles Morgan, second officer of the *Lucy Ann*, deposed, that on the 21st June, the day after two boats' crews had been on board the *Secret*, the defendants went aft and complained of the flour and beef, refusing to prosecute the voyage, but offering to whale to Sydney; William Brown was the spokesman; the provisions were good, such as he (witness) could eat; he had heard no complaints of them until the time he was speaking of.

Cross-examined by William Brown: About a month or so after leaving Sydney a complaint was made of a cask of flour, which was of second quality; it was headed up and put back; until all the first quality flour was consumed no more of the second was served out; that cask of flour had since been used; had many times wished that the vessel was taken to Twofold Bay or any other port in consequence of the discontent he saw among the men.

Re-examined: The discontent was among the men, and between themselves; he did not know the cause.

George Rankin, storekeeper to Mr. Boyd, deposed that he superintended the packing and shipping of provisions on board the *Lucy Ann*; there were 4000 lbs. of first and 1000 lbs. of second quality flour, both kinds good; the beef was cured at Mr. Boyd's establishments, and repacked at the wharf; after packing the meat in fresh casks, it was rebrined; it was all sound good meat; had not seen the condition of the stores which were landed from the *Lucy Ann* after her return to port.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned until the next day.

THURSDAY.

The trial of the seamen was resumed. The defendants having appointed Joseph Boyle to examine the witnesses for the defence, he called

James Brown, who deposed that he was an ordinary seaman on board the *Lucy Ann* during her last voyage; there was a row about the provisions on the 21st June last; complaints were frequent from the first month after leaving Sydney until that day, and every day beef was thrown overboard because the men could not eat it; on the 21st June, the defendants asked the captain to go to Sydney or some other port for fresh provisions, as they could whale no longer on such as they had been receiving; there was good as well as bad beef on board; a cask of flour, opened a few weeks after leaving Sydney, was found to be bad, and was headed up for the purpose of showing to Mr. Boyd on the return of the vessel to Sydney, and in respect to which the captain said he wished he had Moutry there to stuff him with it; it was in lumps like chalk; while the boats' crews were on shore, this cask was had up again from the hold, and the flour served out; did not hear anything about seamen's wages being higher or lower when he was on board the *Secret*; after the row took place, Captain Barr relieved William George from the wheel, telling him that his services were no longer required, as he would take the ship to some port to get justice or satisfaction.

Cross-examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL: He is brother to the defendant William Brown; did not hear a word on board the *Secret* as to wages in Sydney; complaints had frequently been made by the men, both to the captain and the chief mate, respecting the provisions; would positively swear that the cask of flour that had been headed up was served out to the men on the day of the row.

By a Juror: Saw the cask of flour opened on both occasions; some of the beef was very bad, some of it stank.

The next witness called was

Henry Gregory, who deposed that he was cook on board the *Lucy Ann*; on the 21st June he heard some of the defendants tell the captain, when he called them aft, that they wished him to go to Sydney or some other port for fresh provisions, as they could whale no longer on such as were served out to them; he (witness) did not interfere in the matter, as he was living better than they were—on cabin fare; the men had complained before; one cask of beef had been served out, which, after he had cooked it, could not be eaten, and was thrown overboard; the remainder was headed up to be shown to the owner on their return to Sydney; a cask of flour also which had been headed up on account of its bad condition, was reopened and served out on the 21st June; did not hear from any of the men that the crew of the *Secret* had reported a rise in seamen's wages at Sydney; he had the scurvy, but did not complain of sickness to the captain for fear his tea would be stopped, as had been the case with others.

Cross-examined by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL: He attributed his having the scurvy to the bad quality of the provisions, but did not complain of them, having determined not to do so; he did hear some talk among the men respecting a rise in wages at Sydney, but not on the day the boats' crews went on board the *Secret*—perhaps the next day; did not hear anything about a strike until it took place, but he expected such a thing on account of the badness of the provisions; when he was called aft, he told the Captain that as he had put up with the provisions so long a time he would continue to do so until the end of the voyage; there were at least twenty-seven men in the crew, fifteen of whom were the present defendants.

Re-examined: He had made two casks of slush during the twelvemonths he was out; in some vessels he had obtained as much as a barrel a month.

The next witness was

William Bates, who deposed that he was cooper's mate on board the *Lucy Ann*; about a month after leaving Sydney complaints were made of a cask of flour, which by the captain's orders he coopered up again; complaints were frequent subsequently of the beef, which very often was thrown overboard; the cask of flour he opened on the 19th June was the same as that he had coopered up, and which the captain said was not fit to be eaten; the defendants said they were willing to work the ship to any port for provisions; Boyle was up the rigging and George at the wheel, offering to go to work, after the captain had said he would go to Sydney, but he would not allow them.

Cross-examined: He knew the identity of the cask of flour by a mark he made, when it was returned to the hold; did not hear of the strike before it took place; there was some talk at the Police Office of a survey of the provisions.

The foregoing were all the witnesses for the defence.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL put

Captain Browne, Water Police Magistrate, into the witness box, who deposed, that when the defendants were brought before him on a charge of revolt, he suggested the propriety of a survey on the provisions on board the vessel, as the more satisfactory course to be taken when the evidence on the point was so contradictory; Mr. Nichols consented on the part of Mr. Boyd, but the defendants' advocate, Mr. Dillon, would not accede to it; the defendants were committed to take their trial for revolt; subsequently, a letter was received by him from the Attorney-General, which he showed to Boyle, as the agent or party acting in the name of the whole of the defendants; the letter stated that the evidence on the depositions was not sufficient to sustain an indictment for revolt; although, if the provisions were found to be good on a survey held in the manner pointed out by the 57th section of the Merchant Seamen's Act, it would be proper to put the defendants on their trial for a conspiracy. The letter further recommended, as the best course for the men, that they or any three of them, should join in an application for the survey, when, if the provisions were found to be as they had represented them, they would be at once discharged. He (Captain Browne) advised the adoption of the course pointed out, but it was not taken by any of the defendants.

His HONOR recalled the second officer, Mr. Morgan, who denied that the cask of flour opened on the 21st June was the same that was previously opened and coopered up, the latter having been consumed some time before; the cask of beef which had been headed up as of inferior quality had been landed in Sydney.

The defendants were then called upon for any observations they might wish to address to the Jury. One of them complained to the Court that they had relied upon assistance, which had been promised them by Mr. Dillon, who appeared on their behalf at the Police Office, in which they had been disappointed, and were not aware until yesterday that he would not be there.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL addressed the Jury on the evidence for the defence; after which

His HONOR summed up, going into the evidence at considerable length, and left it in the hands of the Jury.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return delivered the following:—We find the defendants guilty, but strongly recommend them to the merciful consideration of the Court, being unanimously of opinion that the provisions were not so good as they ought to have been.

The prisoners were remanded on their own recognizances to appear for judgment on Saturday next.

MANSLAUGHTER.

John M'Grath was indicted for the manslaughter, at Sydney, on the 29th July last, of a male child by throwing upon the body and head of the said child one Mary Ann M'Grath, inflicting thereby certain bruises and wounds, whereof he died on the next day.

The evidence was precisely the same as that given on the inquest, and the occurrence being of so recent date, the circumstances are, no doubt, fresh in the public mind.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Before Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

William Annand Falconer Townend, late of Balmain, labourer, was indicted for that he at Sydney, on the 18th day of June, one promissory note of the value of £50, the property of Robert Johnstone, did take, steal, and carry away. The second count laid the property in Lesslie Duguid, as Managing Director of the Commercial Bank; the third count in Edward Knox, as Managing Director; and the fourth in Lesslie Duguid and others, his partners. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following Jury was empannelled: Messrs. James Smith, Thomas Shears, W. E. Shaw, B. Sims, George Speers, William Sharp, James Smith, Robert Steele, William Smith, Samuel Sweetman, William Stafford, and William Shepherd.

The following gentlemen were challenged by the prisoner, S. H. Smyth, Robert Styles, Thomas W. Smith, T. W. Smart, T. Smith, and Edward Simmons.

Mr. Lowe appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Foster and Michie for the defence.

Mr. LOWE stated the case to the Jury. The information which had just been read contained four counts; the first charged the prisoner with stealing a fifty pound note, the property of Robert Johnstone, and the other three laid it in various ways, as the property of the Commercial Bank. It was to the first count that he should particularly direct their attention, without, however, abandoning the others, which the course of the evidence might render necessary to meet the points of law which might be raised by the ingenuity of his learned friends. The prisoner held the situation of Accountant to the Commercial Bank, and as such accountant, it was his duty to keep the balance book and the ledger. The course of business at the Bank is, that when a person makes a deposit, the receiving teller makes the party paying it sign a deposit slip, or memorandum describing the money, such as the number of bank notes, sovereigns, or amount of silver, which the teller places on a file, puts the money in a box or drawer, and enters the amount in a day-book; at the close of the day, it is the duty of the teller to add up the amount in the day-book, and if it agrees with the cash in hand it is correct. It is the duty of the accountant to post in the ledger the amount of cash received from each party, taking the slips from the file to post from. Bearing this in mind, the Jury would be able to understand the case he was about to present to them. On the 10th June, Mr. Robert Johnstone paid across the counter of the Commercial Bank a deposit of £100, in two notes of the Bank of Australasia; he paid them into the hands of the prisoner. Mr. Johnstone had been long a customer to the Bank, and knew the prisoner as belonging to the establishment. It appeared that it was the custom when the receiving teller, Mr. Hindson, left the Bank for a few minutes, to get lunch or for any other purpose, for Mr. Townend to act as teller during his absence, and that he did so on this particular occasion. The day-book would be produced before the Jury, in which the amount received from Mr. Johnstone ought to have been entered, but in which no such entry appeared, and Mr. Hindson would tell them that at night he added up the book, and that it corresponded with the cash in hand. Those facts, he apprehended, would justify the conclusion that the prisoner never paid the money into the coffers of the Bank at all; and in addition to this, they would have the written confession of the prisoner, that he did take these two notes. In the ledger Townend gave Mr. Johnstone credit for the £100, but still it never came into possession of the Bank. This transaction was perpetrated by the prisoner acting as teller of the Bank; no doubt it was as such teller he received the money which he converted to his own use, and that he did afterwards attempt to shift the loss from his own shoulders to those of the Bank. If he established those facts, he conceived he would be entitled to the verdict of the Jury. No doubt the learned and ingenious counsel retained for the prisoner would endeavour to raise some point of law to defeat the merits of the case; but if Johnstone gave up possession of the notes without intending to deprive himself of his property in them, and Townend took them with a felonious intent, then he must be found guilty: if he took them intending to appropriate them properly, and afterwards appropriated them to his own use, then he was not guilty of felony; and the question for the Jury would be, did he intend to appropriate them to his own use; and of that he thought the Jury could be easily satisfied. It was Townend's duty immediately that he received these notes to enter them in the day book, and by not entering them he showed his intention of not placing them in the coffers of the Bank; this appeared to him (Mr. L.) to be conclusive as to the intent of the prisoner at the time. He had alluded to a confession or admission made by the prisoner; in this document there were references to much larger sums than the £100 of Mr. Johnstone's, but with that the Jury would have nothing to do; there was an admission of the taking of something like £9200, which the Jury might perhaps consider as a circumstance as to the probability of the prisoner having taken this note, but beyond that they would have nothing to do with it. They had no wish to press anything harshly against the prisoner; and he would rejoice, and so would they whom he represented, if the prisoner could by any possibility clear himself of the heavy charges which had been brought against him.

Mr. Robert Johnstone, J.P.: I kept an account at the Commercial Bank from the formation of the Bank to within the last month; I know the prisoner as a clerk in the Bank; I went to the Bank on the 10th June to deposit two £50 notes of the Bank of Australasia; they were my property; I paid them to my own account; I gave them into the hands of Mr. Townend; I signed a slip of the amount: it was the usual printed form that was on the counter (one produced); it was similar to this.

Cross-examined: The amount was entered in my pass-book; I was credited with the amount on the day the money was paid; I paid the amount to draw cheques against; I never expected to get those same notes back again; I was at one time a director of the Commercial Bank; it is the general custom for a Bank to pay cheques drawn upon them with their own notes; I believe I did draw on the Bank after these notes were paid in.

Mr. Lesslie Duguid: I was Managing Director of the Commercial Bank in June last; the prisoner was accountant of the Bank; it was his business to keep the ledger; Mr. Hindson was the receiving teller; it was his business to receive all deposits; the prisoner may have acted as teller occasionally; I have seen him do so occasionally; on the 21st June last I had a conversation with the prisoner; I told the prisoner it had come to the ears of the directors that there was something wrong in his balances, and I asked him if it was so; he said it was unfortunately quite true; I asked him if he would point out to me how it was so, and he explained how the matter stood, but I did not well understand how it had occurred from what he stated, and asked him if he had any objection to go before the directors; he went before Mr. Barker and Mr. Smith, but I cannot say whether I told him they were in the Bank; he was quite distracted and quite wild in his manner; he stated he had been in a state of moral intoxication for months, and would do anything I thought proper; he then went with me to the board-room, Mr. Barker, Mr. Smith, and myself, were present; he proceeded to explain how it had happened; he showed us on paper how it was done; some memoranda were made which went to the Police Office; this document was written by me, and signed by him; he was cautioned against signing it before he did so; there are other memoranda relating to transactions of which this forms a part.

Some objections were made as to any evidence respecting the confession being gone into, and it was consented that Mr. Duguid should be cross-examined as to the circumstances before the confession was read.

By Mr. MICHIE: The first conversation took place in the passage; while I went up stairs I cannot say whether I told him to go into my office; Mr. Townend had been six or seven years in the Bank, and had given satisfaction; I do not recollect saying, if he would tell me all about it I would endeavour to arrange the matter; it is possible I might have said so; I think I said, the best thing he could do would be to state the real state of the case; this was after I had told him I could not understand him; it is possible I said I would endeavour to get the matter arranged; I cannot say whether I used those words before I went up to the directors; but it was before the prisoner saw the directors; we went up to the directors together; I drew up the document, and the prisoner signed it; when I cautioned the prisoner, I said it was not necessary to sign it; I drew it up for my own information, and the prisoner offered to sign it; both Mr. Smith and I cautioned him; Mr. Smith said, "recollect, it is not necessary," or words to that effect.

Mr. LOWE then tendered the confession in evidence.

It was argued that a hope having been held out to the prisoner, the confession made by him could not be used in evidence; and that the language held by Mr. Duguid was such as to induce the prisoner to believe that he would be benefitted by making an explanation. It was stated that he was wild in his manner, and not at all collected; and it was questionable, therefore, whether he ought to have been allowed to make any statement while in such a condition; but the first ground was the one relied upon. Even if the inducement had been held out by a person having no authority, it would render any confession void; and how much more must it be so in this case, when the relative position of the prisoner and Mr. Duguid were considered, as there could be no doubt that Mr. Duguid would have great weight in having the matter arranged or settled. As to the confession made up stairs before the Directors, it was contended that could not be used, as it was made in consequence of the inducement held out by Mr. Duguid, and there was in fact a continuing influence when he entered the room. The cases of Rex *v.* Kingston (Carrington and Payne), Rex *v.* Morton (Mudie and Robinson), Regina *v.* Drew (East), Rex *v.* Cass (1st Leech), and Phillips, Archbred, and Roscoe, on Evidence, were quoted in support of the objection, which was argued at great length by Messrs. FOSTER and MICHIE.

Mr. Duguid examined by the JUDGE: I asked the prisoner to explain upon paper that which he had previously been telling me by word of mouth.

His HONOR said, that in a late case it had been ruled, that where a point was doubtful, it should be given against the prisoner, and the other Judges consulted in order that the prisoner might have the benefit of it if it should be decided in his favour; and he should, therefore, reserve this point, although he was of opinion that the confession was admissible. The principle which guides these cases was laid down in Warwickshire's case, and there a confession is said to be admissible, not on any question of public honour or mercy to the prisoner, but whether the circumstances under which the confession was made were such as to induce the Court to believe that it was true. He thought Townend's case was made under such circumstances that it was likely to be true, and therefore he should admit it. What was the evidence? Mr. Duguid said to him, there is something wrong in the balances; and asked if it was true; the prisoner said, unfortunately it was; there was no compulsion, no hope of pardon held out; he was then asked to explain, but no inducement was held out; his explanation was not understood, and further explanations asked, when he said he was distracted, and had been morally intoxicated for months: now this appeared to him to be a state of mind in which the prisoner was likely to say nothing but the truth: he had not his wits about him sufficiently to equivocate. He then went voluntarily before the directors, and explained on paper how he had acted; and under these circumstances he was of opinion that a document so written was admissible.

The document was then read; it was a confession, that on the 10th June he received two £50 notes, from Mr. Johnstone, which he posted to his credit and appropriated to his own use, and that he had taken a number of sums amounting to £9200. It was signed W. A. F. Townend.

Examination of Mr. Duguid resumed: I was a shareholder of the Bank at that time, and there were other shareholders; I was the Managing Director.

Cross-examined: The whole of the document was not written at the same time; there was a break between the first and second part; the whole of it was written before the prisoner signed it; the conversation before the prisoner saw the directors did not last three minutes; the prisoner immediately admitted that his balances were wrong; he did not pause or hesitate, he admitted it at once; when I did not understand his explanation, I may have said I would endeavour to get the matter settled, if he explained it fully; I understood him to admit that the accounts were wrong before I said anything of the kind to him; I think I may have said the prisoner might sit in the privy while I went up to the Directors; those who become shareholders of the Bank sign the deed; there are a great many signatures to the deed.

Re-examined: I have received a dividend as shareholder; I told the prisoner to go into the privy that he might not attract attention.

Mr. Hindson, Teller at the Commercial Bank: It is my duty to receive deposits; when I receive a deposit I enter the particulars in the day-book; I always count the money first; I see that the amount corresponds with the deposit slip; by the particulars I mean, whether the deposit is notes, cheques, or coin; the party paying money in signs a memorandum of the amount; when the slip is handed in, it is filed by me if it corresponds with my day-book, and the party keeping the ledger takes the deposit memoranda away as he wants them; the ledger is posted up from these slips; when I receive money, I place it in a drawer; when the Bank closes I add up the day-book and count over the money, and the book and the cash ought to agree; the money is then handed over to the paying teller; I went through this process on the 10th June last; I was receiving teller on that day; the day-book and the money in the drawer balanced on that day; this is the day-book; there is no entry to the credit of Mr. Johnstone on the 10th June; there had not been over a pound wrong any day in June; this is the tellers' balance book; Mr. Johnstone is not credited in that book with £100; I have examined the ledger which was kept by Mr. Townend, and I find Mr. Johnstone credited with £100 on the 10th June; I believe it to be in the handwriting of Mr. Townend; the only other item of £100 received on the 10th June was a cheque paid to the credit of Mr. Chambers; I am sure there was no deposit receipt for £100 on the file that day; the cash agreed with the book that day.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. John Harkness was then called, but not examined.

Mr. Edward Knox, Managing Director of the Commercial Bank: The Commercial Bank is a bank of deposit and issue; I became Managing Director on the 13th July.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. FOSTER submitted that there was no case whatever to go to the jury; that it was clear there was no larceny, as against Mr. Johnstone; for he not only intended to part with the possession of the notes, but also with the property; he never expected to get back the notes he paid into the Bank.

His HONOR was of opinion that Mr. Johnstone parted with his property in the notes when he paid them into the Bank.

Mr. FOSTER: Then it was quite clear that the notes were never the property of the Bank, and on this point he would observe that he might take an objection, that there was no proof that the Commercial Bank Act had received the Royal assent, or been published in the *Gazette*, but he would not do so. If the notes were never in the possession of the Bank, there could be no larceny; and it was that, not embezzlement, for which they were trying the prisoner. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the case had been proved on its merits, still, if the money never got into the coffers of the Bank,—and that was admitted by the counsel in opening the case,—he submitted there could be no stealing from the Bank. Where a servant takes goods from a third party for his master, and appropriates them, it is embezzlement not larceny. It was quite clear that the original taking of the money by the prisoner was lawful, and that there had been no larceny.

Mr. MICHIE, as His Honor had assented to the proposition, that Johnstone had divested himself of the property in the notes, would detain the Court but a few minutes. This appeared to him to be exactly the case that called for the passing of the statute of embezzlements. All the evidence went to show that the notes never got beyond the hands of Townend, in fact the money was no more paid to the Bank than it had been paid to Townend in the street, and as Johnstone had divested himself of the property, which had not vested in the Bank, but in the prisoner, no larceny could be committed.

Mr. LOWE said, that there was one fallacy in the argument of his learned friends; these notes never did get into the Bank; if they had, then Johnstone would have divested himself of the property in them; but this was a case of bailment, and Townend only got the notes to pay them into the Bank. As regarded the Bank, Johnstone intended to divest himself of the property; as regarded the prisoner, he only intended to divest himself of the possession; he only meant to make Townend his bailee, to divest himself of the property by handing it to a third party, which Townend did not do, and therefore was guilty of larceny. The point appeared a nice one, and perhaps his Honor would let the case go on, and reserve it for the consideration of the full Court.

His HONOR asked if Mr. Lowe gave up the other part of the case, if the property was held not to be in Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. LOWE had opened his case, and contended that the property was in Mr. Johnstone; but if the argument of his learned friend was correct, then it must be in the Bank, and the prisoner could be convicted on the other counts; but he left it entirely in his Honor's hands.

His HONOR said, that since O'Connell's case, it was necessary for the Jury to say on which count they found their verdict.

Mr. FOSTER contended that if his Honor was of opinion there was no larceny, he would at once give the prisoner the benefit of it. Townend could never be considered the bailee of Johnstone; for against whom was Johnstone's remedy? Why, against the Bank which Townend served.

After a few words from Mr. LOWE,

His HONOR, said that not having the slightest doubt on the case, he could not reserve it; and he was of opinion there was no larceny unless the Jury could find that Johnstone did not divest himself of the property in the notes, and that was a question he would leave to them. In Hawkins's case A. paid some money to C., a servant of B., thinking he was entitled to receive it, which he was not, and did not account for it, it was held that C. was guilty of neither embezzlement nor larceny, for the money had never come into the master's hands, and therefore it was not larceny against him, and A. had divested himself of property in it, and therefore it was not larceny against him. Then there was White's case—he was a clerk in the Bank of England, and received some Indian bonds from the Court of Chancery, which, according to the course of business, ought to have been placed in a chest in the cellar, instead of which he kept them in his desk until he had an opportunity of disposing of them—here it was held that there was no larceny. He should leave it to the Jury to—

Mr. LOWE, after the intimation of His Honor's opinion, would not trouble him to put the case to the Jury.

His HONOR ruled the same in Stevenson's case, and had thought it over since, and was convinced he was correct.

A verdict of not guilty was entered.

Another information being on the file, the prisoner was indicted for that, he being a clerk in the Commercial Bank, did by virtue of his office as said clerk come into possession of a certain valuable security, value £50, the property of Edward Knox, which he embezzled. Other counts varied the property, as Lesslie Duguid and others, &c.

Mr. MICHIE asked for time to plead; there was some doubt as to what course they should adopt; his learned friend did not intend to go on with the case until the morning, and there would be no delay.

His HONOR never heard of time being given to plead in a case of felony; unless a case was shown to him, he should call upon the prisoner, in accordance with the usual practice, to plead at once.

Mr FOSTER said, they ought also to have some particulars of what the case was they had to meet; the charge was a very indefinite one, and in a case mentioned in Roscoe, Mr. Justice Vaughan said that he would recommend the particulars to be given in such a case as this; and if they were not, he would make an order.

Mr. NICHOLS said, there was a case some years ago in which some white men were tried for the murder of some blacks, and acquitted; and upon being again indicted, they made an application for time to plead, which was granted to them by Mr. Justice Burton.

His HONOR: Take until to-morrow morning to plead. I recommend the prosecution to give you particulars of the case on which they intend to rely; and when the case comes on to-morrow, the Judge can make an order if he pleases.

BREAKING AND ENTERING.

Thomas Mills was indicted for breaking and entering into the house of Robert Eagling, on the Liverpool Road, on the night of the 19th August instant, and stealing therefrom a box and twelve knives.

The prisoner was found in the house on the night in question, and the property was removed from where it had been left, and placed outside a window ready for removal.

The prisoner admitted being in the house; said he was drunk at the time; but denied having an intention to commit a robbery.

The Jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be worked in irons on the roads, or other public works, for the period of three years.

PASSING BASE COIN.

William Thompson and Catherine Thompson, his wife, were indicted for passing a counterfeit half-crown, on the 15th August instant.

The prisoners went to the public-house of Mr. Chambers, in York-street, on the 15th instant, and in payment for some liquor, tendered a half-crown which was discovered to be a counterfeit, and broken; the male prisoner was given into the custody of the police immediately afterwards; the female prisoner having been observed to drop something down an area, in York-street, where was found another counterfeit of a half-crown; she was the next day apprehended. The evidence was very clear, but under the direction of his Honor the Judge the Jury acquitted the woman. The man was sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney Gaol for the period of six calendar months, the first and the last months in solitary confinements.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

IN the estate of John Henderson, a single meeting: James Mitchell proved a claim of £7 10s. The meeting allowed the insolvent to retain his furniture and wearing apparel.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

In the estate of Rees Jones, a special meeting, for the trustee to resign, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Charles Doyle, a single meeting, at half-past 11.

In the estate of John Peck, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 12.

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

In the estate of C. F. Williams, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

NEW INSOLVENT.—Martin Lynch, of Pitt-street, baker. Mr. Clark Irving, Official Assignee.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. SOLOMONS—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Yorkshire Hams, Butter, Blacking.

MR. S. LYONS—At his Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cruet Stands, Flax, and Corks; at 11 o'clock, Damaged Woolpacks, and Tarpaulin Canvas, Groceries, Wines, Ales, Stout, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Paper, Black Lead, Toys, Brushes, &c.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, Bodenham's Buildings, Surry Hills, Mrs. D. F. Roberts, of a daughter.

WATER.—As there is every appearance of a season of drought, it would be well that the parties responsible for this department of the City works should become more attentive to its preservation from waste: this hint is the more necessary when so much is suffered to escape from the pipes, not only at the fountains but at other places; the police should certainly be required to check this, as well as the disorders which occasionally prevail there, to the annoyance of passengers.

VAGRANT ACTS.—A correspondent inquires if these Acts, even as far as they are applicable in this colony, were duly enforced, would they not form some check to the increasing number of idle vagrants in and about this city and other chief towns? Who is not surprised, at a person of such abundant remuneration for labour, to see the many hale young fellows skulking about in all directions, some even sleeping at noonday, near the walks in Hyde Park and the Domain, others adding to the obstructions on the pathway in the chief thoroughfares of the city.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS'S AUCTION SALES.—We are requested to draw the attention of purchasers to the extensive sale to take place this day, at Mr. Samuel Lyons' Mart, at half-past ten o'clock, comprising damaged woolpacks, sugar, coffee, rice, and a variety of other merchandise. For particulars see advertisements in our columns.—Communicated.)

SUMMER AND OTHER WINES.
THE following are now landing, and for sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Claret—Chateau Lafitte
Champagne—Pink and Pale, in quarts and pints
Sparkling Burgundy, in quarts
Port and Sherry, the finest London bottled
Ditto ditto, in wood, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
3115 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

BURTON ALE AND DRAUGHT PORTER.
ALLSOPP'S SYDNEY ALE
Bass's No. 3 ditto
Allsopp's pale ale, in bottle
Barclay and Co.'s porter, in hogsheads
Hoare and Co.'s ditto, in ditto
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
2660 George street

CORN DEALERS AND OTHERS can be supplied with wrought iron imperial bushel and half-bushel Measures, highly approved for lightness and durability, much superior to wood, and a great deal lower price, at BENNETT'S, Wholesale and Retail Tinware, Zinc, and Iron Manufactory, 25, King-street West. 3240

COLONIAL PRODUCE.
ON SALE.
THE undersigned has received from the country, and has now on sale at his stores—
Prime Salt Butter
Bacon, well cured
Lard, in kegs
Hams
Beef, in tierces.
GEORGE A LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street,
August 25. 3125

MUTTON HAMS.
THE undersigned has received 150 Mutton Hams, from one of the most influential sheep proprietors of the Upper Hunter. Families are invited to try these hams, as their quality and lowness of price ought to command a rapid sale.
3219 AVERY BENHAM.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—W. B ALLEN continues to manufacture the above articles of the best quality, and will sell at the lowest market price, at his manufactory. Sussex-street Sydney. 9541

5000 SHEEP, 800 HEAD OF CATTLE, and STATION for sale by Private Contract.
THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF ABOUT—
2500 Ewes, from 2 to 7 years old, to lamb in September next
750 Maiden ditto
1000 Wethers, from 2 to 5 years old, including 700 fit for the butcher
750 Ditto, from 1 to 2 years old
60 Rams

5060 Sheep, more or less

There are also about 3000 Sheep now held on halves, which, with consent of the owner, would be handed over, after shearing, to the purchaser of the above.
The Cattle, which are of a superior breed consist of about
250 Cows, with calves under six months given in
150 Bullocks, nearly all fit for the butcher
150 Heifers
150 Steers
6 Well-bred Bulls

706 Head, more or less.

The Station, Billy Bong, is situated in the Murrumbidgee district, on the Port Phillip Road, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Therry's run, nearly midway between the Murray crossing-place and Gundagai: it is sound, and well watered in the driest seasons. The improvements consist of two slabbed Verandah Cottages, new stockyard, capable of containing 3000 head of cattle, four shepherds' huts, a ten-acre cultivation paddock now under wheat, a good grass paddock, well watered, wheat shed, and other small buildings.
A dray, team of eight bullocks, bows, yokes, and chains; 3 stock horses, plough, supplies, farming and kitchen utensils, with 400 hurdles, may be had at a valuation.
Together with the above, a heifer and weaning station will be disposed of, situated on the Tumut River.
For terms and further particulars, application is requested to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to John William Gosling, Esq., Charlotte-place, Sydney, or to the Proprietors.
J. C. or H. WHITTY,
3696 Blowring, Gundagai.

SHEEP OR CATTLE STATION
ON THE HUME RIVER, TOGETHER WITH 700 HEAD GOOD CATTLE.
MR. MORT
HAS instructions to sell by private contract the above Station and Cattle.
The run is equally well adapted for sheep as for cattle, and is situate within about eighty miles of Gundagai, and sixty miles of Albury.
The cattle consist of young cows, young bullocks, heifers, and steers, and a portion of aged bullocks.
There are two good stock horses on the place and the necessary improvements, comprising good hut, stock-yard, and paddock.
Apply at the Rooms, George-street. 3206

ADVANCES ON WOOL.
THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.
Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT. SAMUEL LYONS
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place
August 4. 197

TALLOW FOR CASH.
THE undersigned will give the highest market price for Mutton and Beef Tallow, in good shipping order. Cash on delivery.
ROBERT KING
Queen's-place.
August 25. 2198

NOTICE TO COMMUTED PENSIONERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
LETTER from the Secretary at War to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.
COPY.
No. 36,546
1098 War Office,
26th March, 1847.
Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th September last, enclosing a petition from some commuted pensioners, praying to have their pensions restored to them, and to acquaint you that the law will not admit of a compliance with their request.
I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. MAULE.
TRUE COPY,
(Signed) W. B O'CONNELL, A.M.S
Lieutenant-General Sir M. O'Connell, K.C.H.
Sydney,
New South Wales. 1719

CAUTION.—All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating or taking in payment a Cheque on the Commercial Bank, for one hundred and twenty pounds, drawn by Mr. John Tooth, and payable on the 16th December, 1847, the said cheque having been obtained fraudently from me.
3164 W. NEWNHAM.

TO BUILDERS, &c.
TENDERS are required for the erection of two houses and offices, on the Darling Point road. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. J. F. Hilly, Architect, 555, George-street.
3222

RATION SUGAR, of a superior quality, and in small dry mats, for sale by the undersigned, at £20 10s. per ton.
2828 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
319, NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
(Established June, 1842.)
PROVIDES Families with efficient and respectable Servants in every department, Male and Female; affords servants a ready means of obtaining situations, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and Small Loans for definite periods at moderate interest.
All applications to be free of postage.
Office hours from nine to five daily.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.
☞ Female Servants of good character can at all times procure situations. 3226

TO JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS.—Wanted, a good saddle hand; also, a general hand. Liberal wages will be given to good workmen. Apply to W. BOWEN AND SON, 423, George-street. 3107

WANTED, a respectable Man as Cook and Porter—an unquestionable character will be required Apply at WILLIAM MELVILLE'S, 384 George-street, exactly opposite the Savings' Bank.
Also,
Wanted, two Apprentices to the Drapery Business. 3162

WANTED, for an hotel in the interior, a first-rate cook; to a man of sober habits, and who thoroughly understands his business liberal wages will be given.
ALSO, WANTED, A FEMALE as first-rate general house servant; to one who can produce good characters, good wages will be given. There are large perquisites attached to the above situations. For further particulars apply to J. G. RAPHAEL, Lower George-street. Sydney, August 27. 3208

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, George-street and Charlotte-place. 32 7

WANTED, a smart active Boy. ARTHUR GRAVELY, 280, Pitt-street. 3239

WANTED.—Several Shepherds, Farm Servants, Shearers, and Washers, and two Shoemakers. Application may be made to Mr. J F JOHNSON, General Agency Office, North Castlereagh street.
August 27 3225

WANTED, three shepherds and one hut-keeper. Apply immediately to T A., at Robert's store, corner of Hunter and Phillip streets.
August 24. 3210

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS several head of fat Cattle have lately been stolen from the Estate of the undersigned. I hereby offer the above reward on conviction of the offender or offenders I also caution all persons from driving cattle or otherwise trespassing on my Estate at Charlton, Campbell's River.
T. ARKELL.
Charlton, August 9. 2505

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Woolloomooloo Bay, a dark iron grey Colt, rising three years old, branded I. M. on the shoulder. Whoever will give such information as will lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.
FRANCIS CALLAGHAN
August 26 3243

LOST, a black and white Newfoundland Dog, about twelve months old, answers to the name of NERO. Whoever will bring the same to No 3, Trinity-place, Argyle-street, will be rewarded.
August 27. 3238

TO LET, those first-class Business Premises, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank, now in the occupation of Mr. A. Campbell Brown, Auctioneer. The shop is one of the largest in the city, the dwelling part pleasant and airy; stores and dry cellerage capable of holding from 800 to 1000 tons of merchandise, with large yard, stabling, and pump of excellent water. Rent moderate, having within the last two years been reduced nearly fifty per cent. For particulars, apply to Mr. F. BELLINGHAM, Sydney Exchange Rooms.
August 26. 3163

PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET.—To let, a public-house, situate a short distance from Sydney, doing a snug business. Rent and coming in extremely moderate. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARSH, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street 3221

TO BE LET, Rose Cottage, adjoining the Council Chamber Wall, Macquarie-street, with immediate possession Apply to Mrs JEMIMA EAGAR, near the New Independent Chapel, Redfern. 3065

TO BE LET,
A HOUSE in Macquarie-street South, near to Lyons-terrace, at present occupied by Mr. Howson. Rent, £60 per annum.
Also,
The house and ground at Double Bay, known as Double Bay House. Rent, £20 per annum.
For particulars apply to Mr. T. W. SMART Office, 450, George-street 2990

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street South, two cottages next to the residence of Mr. Pendray. Apply to Mr. KEELE, opposite, or to J B. JONES, York-street. 3223

FAMILY MANSION,
COOK'S RIVER ROAD.
TO LET, that splendid family mansion and premises, lately occupied by Leslie Duguid, Esq., containing drawing-room, sitting and numerous bed-rooms, library, servant's rooms detached kitchen, oven, wash-house, bathing house, gardener's and coachman's residences coach-house, stables, piggery and fowlhouse, &c.; beautifully laid out and choicely cultivated garden, orchard, and paddock, containing about twenty acres, with entrance lodge;—having an abundance of water, and the whole being replete with comforts and conveniences for a respectable family.
The situation is highly salubrious, abutting on a tributary to the Bay, situate about three miles from the Boundary Stone.
For cards to view, and particulars, apply at the AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY'S OFFICE, Charlotte place; or to Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, Bank of Australia Buildings. 3216

TO LET, three genteel residences, in Harris-street, Parramatta, each house contains four large rooms, detached kitchen, garden ground, and excellent water. These houses are situated within sight of the Steam-boat Wharf, and command a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. GARTY, on the premises 3057

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS feels himself bound to point out to intending purchasers that all the properties advertised for sale on the
20TH SEPTEMBER
Will be positively sold
WITHOUT RESERVE. 2892

HORSES.
BY AUCTION.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, near the Barrack Gate,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
SEVERAL HORSES and ONE FILLY.

GROCERIES, PAPER, BLACK LEAD, TOYS, BRUSHES, &c.
TO GENERAL DEALERS AND OTHERS.
THIS DAY.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, AUGUST 27,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
2 cases salad oil
5 ditto curry powder
1 ditto Windsor soap
1 ditto paint saucers and brushes
1 ditto plate brushes
2 ditto floating lights
1 ditto paper
1 ditto black lead
1 ditto brushes
2 ditto papers, wafers, books, stamps, toys, &c.
Terms at sale. 3242

EX "JOSEPHINE."
TO JEWELLERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, 26, Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
A variety of jewellery, consisting of Plated and other signet rings, plated watch keys, various; seals, common wedding rings, brooches, and very superior engravings, plain and coloured, toilet glasses, &c., &c., &c. 3176

EX "JOHN FLEMMING."
MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by public auction, without reserve, at his Mart, 26, Hunter-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
A very choice invoice of Perfumery, consisting of—Maccassar, hair, and other oils, soaps in great variety, pomatum ditto, essence, ditto, dentifrice tooth powder, patent shaving soaps in bottles, bears'-grease, &c., &c., &c.

YORKSHIRE HAMS.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "PROMISE," MOSEASON, MASTER, FROM LIVERPOOL.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH INSTANT.
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
230 damaged hams (more or less)
Terms—Cash. 3179

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF G. S. LE BRETON.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 30,
At 11 o'clock,
The remaining Assets, consisting of Book Debts and Sundries, belonging to the above estate.
Terms—Cash. 3221

ASSORTED SNUFFS.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 30,
At 11 o'clock,
An assortment of superior Snuff, in half-pound cannisters, consisting of—
Prince's Mixture, Strasbourg, Hardham's 37, Portuguese Rappee, Scented Rappee, Tonquin Mixture, genuine Martinique, &c.
Terms at sale. 3222

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEP-SKINS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store at the rear of his Rooms, George-street, on
SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST,
23 CASKS TALLOW
44 salted hides
6 bundles sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 3236

SHIPS BISCUIT.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock,
52 BAGS SHIPS BISCUIT.
Terms—Cash. 3233

840 MAIDEN EWES, IN LAMB TO LORD WESTERN'S PURE BRED RAMS
680 WETHERS, 3 YEARS OLD, FIT FOR THE BUTCHER.

1520 HEAD, MORE OR LESS
MR. MORT
WILL sell the above choice and valuable flock of sheep, at his Rooms, George-street, by public auction,
ON FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock,
☞ It must be borne in mind that the above sheep have nearly a full fleece on their backs, and that the ewes will lamb in September. The wool realised 1s. 11d. per lb. in the London market, and the flock will average 2¼ lbs. of clean wool.
The sheep are deliverable at Cassilis, near to which place they are now running.
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.
TERMS:—Half cash, half approved bill at six months. 3235

THE "BROADMEADOWS" STATION,
TOGETHER WITH
500 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE.
MR. MORT
HAS received instructions from Wm. M. Boyd, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER,
At 12 o'clock,
The following really quiet and well-bred Cattle, all of which are the produce of Dairy Cows, and imported Bulls.
100 Heifers, 1 and 2 years old
150 Cows, 3 years old and upwards
150 Steers and bullocks, 1, 2, 3 years old
100 Yearlings, from 6 to 12 months
3 Bulls

503 Head, more or less, calves under six months given in.

THE STATION
Is situated on the River Boyd, the middle branch of the Clarence, and well known as "The Broadmeadows." It comprehends both sides of the river, as far as the falls of New England, and is only 65 miles from the Clarence settlement, and the head of navigation.
It is most abundantly watered, and its improvements consist of—
Two excellent slab huts
Garden of upwards of two acres, with pig-proof fence, and planted with young vines, and fruit trees of all descriptions.
Good horse paddock
Iron bark stockyard that will hold 1000 head—very good
The country is fine, and open, with low ridges, and will carry (in flocks of 1500) at least
8000 SHEEP,
BESIDES
3000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Mr. Archibald Boyd's valuable sheep run, known as Newton Boyd, adjoins, and Mr. Mort is authorised to state that the present proprietor only gives up this station on account of its distance from his main stations in New England. Without sheep it will at all times graze 3000 head of cattle. The scenery is magnificent, and the river abounds in fish of all kinds.
☞ This property is well worthy of attention.
Terms at sale. 3234

LINSEED OIL, BOILED AND RAW.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
50 IRON DRUMS, each 5 gallons, boiled linseed oil
50 Cans, in baskets, each 5 gallons, raw linseed oil.
Terms at sale. 3171

WINES.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely
17 QUARTER-CASKS PALE SHERRY
4 Quarter-casks pale sherry, very superior
6 Ditto ditto brown sherry
5 Hogsheads Woodhouse's marsala
4 Ditto Teneriffe
3 Pipes Cape wine
23 Cases each 3 dozen, pale sherry
3 Hogsheads ale.
Terms at sale. 3172

TO GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
96 BAGS FINE RICE
100 gross wine corks
8000 No. 4 cigars
8 cases, each 3 dozen, bottled fruits
15 ditto, 3 dozen, pint pickles
20 bags ginger
45 reams B. W. post paper
10 barrels muscatels
3 bags carraway seeds
13 boxes black tea
10 bags oatmeal
7 kegs tobacco
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3169

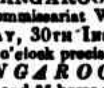
OATMEAL.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
3 TONS OATMEAL.
Terms—Cash. 3170

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST.
SEVENTEEN VALUABLE FARMS IN THE COWPASTURES DISTRICT,
VARYING FROM 95 ACRES TO 365 ACRES.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to offer for public competition, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING SEVENTEEN VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, SITUATED AT NONNORRAH AND EASTWOOD, IN THE COWPASTURE DISTRICT.
LOT 1—THE HOMESTEAD OF NONNORRAH, comprising 365 acres, of cleared land, with an extensive frontage of upwards of 53 chains to the great North Road; it is bounded on the east by the South Creek, and on the north by Mr. Hassall's property.
UPON THIS LOT IS SITUATED
The dwelling house, dairy, stabling, &c., and the whole is divided into suitable paddocks, some of which are under cultivation. There is also a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, and extensively trenched.
LOT 2—CONTAINING 192½ ACRES, adjoining the above on the south; it is also bounded on the east by the South Creek, and on the west by the great North Road, to which it possesses a frontage of about 24 chains. The greatest part of the farm is cleared and stumped.
LOT 3—CONTENTS, 225 ACRES, adjoining Lot 2, and of similar quality, it has a frontage of about 23 chains to the North Road.
LOTS 4 AND 5—CONTENTS EACH, RESPECTIVELY, 205 AND 206 ACRES, situated to the south of lot 3, each fronting the North Road with a width of about 22 chains thereto. The eastern part of these lots is now under cultivation.
LOT 6—CONTAINING 63 ACRES, bounded on the east by the great North Road, with a frontage of about 36 chains, on the north by Lowe's Creek and Hassall's Farm, on the west by Dowdell's Farm, and on the south by a reserved road. Timber ringed or girdled.
LOT 7—CONTENTS, 126 ACRES, with about 18 chains frontage to the great North Road
LOT 8—CONTENTS, 149 ACRES, with about 32 chains frontage to the great North Road.
LOT 9—CONTENTS 173 ACRES, bounded on the north by Lowe's Creek, with about 30 chains frontage thereon.
LOT 10—CONTENTS 160 ACRES, or thereabouts, fronting Lowe's Creek, with about 30 chains frontage to the great North Road.
. The five last described farms are all easily to be cleared, the timber in most parts having been girdled or ringed many years ago, and portions of each of them are now in cultivation.
LOT 11—THE ESTATE OF MOOREFIELD; a pretty little farm, containing 95½ acres, all cleared and stumped, bounded on the south by a private reserved road, separating it from Mr. Molle's Catherinefield Estate; on the west by South Creek; on the north by Shelley's grant; and on the east by a creek dividing it from the Eastwood Estate.
LOT 12—CONTENTS 122 ACRES, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by Hosking's and Shelley's grants; on the south by a reserved road leading from Nonnorrah to the Bringelly Road; and on the west by a creek separating it from the Moorefield Estate.
LOT 13—CONTENTS 219 ACRES, more or less, bounded on the north by a reserved road, dividing it from lot 12; and on the west by a creek bounding Molle's Catherinefield Estate.
. Part of this farm is under cultivation, and a considerable portion of the remainder has the timber girdled.
LOT 14—CONTENTS 277½ ACRES, more or less, situate to the south of lot 13 and the east of Molle's Catherinefield Estate—is partially cultivated, and the timber is partly girdled.
LOTS 15 AND 16—CONTENTS 169 ACRES AND 178 ACRES, each respectively, bounded on the north by the Bringelly Road, with frontages thereon of 20 chains each. The standing timber is principally girdled, and a portion of the land by the road side is under cultivation.
LOT 17—CONTENTS 168 ACRES, of a similar description to the two last mentioned farms, with upwards of 43 chains frontage to the Bringelly Road; it is separated on the east by a reserved road from the Raby Estate, and is partly in cultivation.
. Plans on view at the Mart.
Terms—Ten per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; twenty per cent. in a bill at three months date from day of sale, and the residue may remain on mortgage for two years at six per cent. interest per annum.
☞ Intending purchasers may ascertain further particulars by applying to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Fort-street; or to S. A. Donaldson, Esq., Pitt-street.
. The Auctioneer feels that, without any further comment from him, the above Property must attract the attention of parties looking out for a homestead, as the Cowpastures is acknowledged to be one of the finest agricultural districts of the colony. 1970

BUTTER, BLACKING, &c.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
5 Casks Butter
6 Casks Day and Martin's Blacking
Terms—Cash. 2344

THIS DAY.
CRUET STANDS, FLAX, AND CORKS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
At half-past ten o'clock,
Four, five, six, and seven holed cruet stands
One ton of flax
One cask of corks
Terms at sale. 3207

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.
DAMAGED WOOLPACKS AND TARPAULIN CANVAS.
EX "COMMODORE," WITHERICK, FROM LONDON.
TO BE SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS at his Mart,
THIS DAY, THE 27TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
viz:—
EF § 121—54 woolpacks, damaged
26 ditto, much damaged
122—50 ditto, damaged
30 ditto, much damaged
123—58 ditto, damaged
22 ditto, much damaged
124—16 ditto, damaged
7 ditto, much damaged
125—60 ditto, damaged
20 ditto, much damaged
126—60 ditto, damaged
20 ditto, much damaged
127—46 ditto, damaged
34 ditto, much damaged
128—8 pieces tarpaulin canvas, damaged.
Terms at sale. 3158

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

MR. LYONS
Has been favoured with instructions to offer for sale
THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER
"KANGAROO,"
At the Commissariat Wharf, on
MONDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 1 o'clock precisely,
THE *KANGAROO* is 52 ton burthen, and 35 horse power; she will be sold as she now lies, at the Commissariat Wharf.
From her easy draught of water (only 6 feet) she is well adapted for any harbour on the coast; and having been formerly engaged in the
WOLLONGONG TRADE,
is too well known to require any comment.
An inventory may be seen on board, or at the Auctioneer's.
Terms at sale. 2620

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST,
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.
MR. LYONS
WILL Sell by Auction, at Kellie's Stores, Liverpool Wharf, on
TUESDAY, 31ST INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
2000 bushels Van Diemen's Land wheat in bags.
Terms at sale. 3213

WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.
20 CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
IN MACLEAY, VICTORIA, AND BROUGHAM STREETS,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
Adjoining the Property of the late
SIR JAMES DOWLING,
And opposite the Residence of THOMAS BARKER Esq.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
AT HIS MART,
ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF EDWARD HALLEN, ESQ.
MR. LYONS, in offering these valuable Allotments for sale, has to remark that they are of most convenient dimensions, and occupy a position which has ever been considered one of the finest and most healthy about Sydney, of which the numerous respectable residences in the vicinity afford abundant proof, while the improvements and many handsome buildings erected on the adjoining land by T. W. Smart, Esq., and others, show that this property only requires to be thrown open to public competition to obtain a similar alteration in its aspect.
The easy terms upon which the allotments are offered for sale, put it in the power of the small capitalist to purchase without the least inconvenience.
LOTS 1 TO 8.
Have each frontages to the main Woolloomooloo Road or MacLeay-street, of 35 feet, by a depth of 90 feet 9 inches and frontage in Peer-street, varying from 35 to 46 feet. Peer-street is 16 feet wide, and communicates with Victoria-street.
Lot 7 possesses the advantage of an excellent well of water.
LOT 9.
Has a frontage of 35 feet to MacLeay-street, with access to Peer-street. This allotment is bounded in the rear by the wall and premises of A. Campbell, Esq., late the property of Mr. Grose.
LOT 10.
Is a triangular allotment, with 91 feet 6 inches frontage to MacLeay-street, and bounded on the north by Mr. Campbell's wall, 116 feet 9 inches.
LOT 14.
Has a frontage of 32 feet 4 inches to Victoria-street, by a depth of 90 feet 9 inches, with back entrance from that street by Earl-street, 16 feet wide.
LOT 17.
Is of similar frontage and dimensions, with lot No. 14. On this lot is erected the frame-work of Two DWELLING-HOUSES on STONE FOUNDATIONS, there is also a good well of water.
LOTS 21, 22, 23, and 24.
Have each 34 feet 5 inches frontage to
VICTORIA-STREET.
By a depth of 87 feet 9 inches,
LOTS 29 and 30.
Have frontage of 34 feet, and 34 feet 5 inches, respectively, to
BROUGHAM-STREET
By a depth of 87 feet 9 inches. These two allotments are situate on the east side of the street, are fenced in with a close paling, and have been cultivated as a garden.
LOTS 45 and 46.
Are on the west side of
BROUGHAM-STREET,
With a frontage thereto of 33 feet 10 inches each, by a depth of 116 feet 10 inches, and frontage to Duke-street of 33 feet 10 inches or thereabouts.
The last four allotments are bounded on the north by the property of T. W. Smart, Esq.
TERMS.—20 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by bills at six and twelve months from day of sale, bearing 8 per cent. interest.
A plan of the allotments and adjoining properties in Darlinghurst, by Mr. Knapp, on view at the Mart.
Lithographic plans are in preparation. 2330

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.
SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, WINE, ALE, PORTER, SALT, PEPPER, &c.
MR. LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
200 Bags steam dried white sugar
250 Bags Java coffee
10 Hogsheads red wine
30 Quarter-casks superior red wine
5 Pipes red wine
100 Bags Patna rice
15 Boxes sperm candles
20 Tons Liverpool salt, in bags, 2 cwt. each
20 Ditto ditto ditto, in bags 1½ cwt. each
50 Casks Byass's ale, 4 dozen each
50 Ditto Byass's porter, 4 dozen each
E. in diamond,—
60 Cases London bottled port wine, 3 dozen each
10 Pipes Cape wine, Ebden's brand, fresh
20 Casks Lewis's London stout, 4 dozen each
10 Casks Dunbar's bottled ale, 6 dozen each
10 Bags white pepper
30 Bags black pepper
Terms at sale. 3120

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.
DAMAGED TEAS AND SUGAR,
EX "MARMION."
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock,
For the benefit of whom it may concern, the following teas and sugar, ex *Marmion*,
D in square, WF over G under,
65 Chests hyson skin, much damaged
45 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
D in square, WF under.
107 Chests hyson skin, much damaged
22 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged
112 Half-chests ditto, much damaged
33 Ditto ditto, slightly damaged
13 Chests congou, much damaged
3 Boxes imperial, much damaged
5 Ditto gunpowder, much damaged
D in square, M under, § 1—208 bags sugar, much damaged
" § 2—76 Ditto ditto, ditto
Terms at sale. 3219

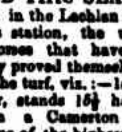
MONDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.
POSITIVE SALE OF MOST VALUABLE CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
THE FOLLOWING CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
VIZ.:—
CITY PROPERTIES.
LOT 52.—One allotment in Argyle-street, with house thereon, known formerly as the Custom House Inn, frontage to Argyle-street, 23 feet, by a depth of about 34 feet 11 inches.
LOT 77.—One allotment of land at the corner of Elizabeth and Campbell-streets, having a frontage of about 105 feet 7 inches to Elizabeth-street, and ditto, of about 60 feet to Campbell street, and about 93 feet to a lane of 8 feet wide leading from Campbell-street.
LOT 78.—One allotment of land in Liverpool-street, with cottage erected thereon, and having a frontage of 30 feet 4 inches to that street, by a depth of about 77 feet 10 inches, and 83 feet 9 inches.
LOT 91.—An allotment of land in Harrington-street, containing 4 perches, situated at the junction of Harrington and Cambridge-streets.
LOT 93.—One acre and 36 perches, situated at the head of Darling Harbour, with all the several messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, and steam mills, known as the Victoria Steam Mills.
COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
LOT 92.—200 acres, parish of Bulgo, adjoining John Dwyer's 200 acres, with frontage to the Pacific Ocean.
IN THE COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
LOT 6.—633 acres, near Rollin's Plains, and adjoining a village reserve.
LOT 9.—327 acres, at Piper's Creek, adjoining William Bowman's 968 acres.
LOT 10.—854 acres, at Kinder, on the River Hastings.
LOT 11.—301 acres near Barombi, on the River Hastings.
LOT 12.—1200 acres, at Kow, on the River Hastings.
LOTS 15 and 16.—320 acres each, near Hay, on the River Hastings, near the junction with the River Torrens.
LOT 17.—674 acres, near Wallbee, on the River Hastings.
LOT 18.—1096 acres, near Ballanyard, on the Wilson River.
LOTS 39, 40, 41, and 42.—320 acres each, on the Coward Creek, near Lake Innes.
LOT 58.—50 acres at Limeburner's Creek.
LOT 75.—1025 acres, adjoining Roberts Plains, on the Maria River.
LOT 76.—899 acres, adjoining Roberts Plains, on the Maria River.
LOT 88.—103 acres, at the Sugar Plantation, Rollin's Plain's, being allotment No. 5, with frontage to Wilson River.
IN THE TOWN OF PORT MACQUARIE.
LOT 23.—1 rood 32 perches, allotment No. 3, of section 9.
LOT 24.—1 rood, 32 perches, allotment No. 5, of section 9.
LOTS 63 to 73.—11 allotments, each 2 roods, being lots 1, 2, 4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20, of section 16.
COUNTY OF CAMDEN.
LOT 27.—3 roods 2 perches, Town of Berrima, being allotment No. 7, of section No. 11.
COUNTY OF BRISBANE.
LOT 29.—701 acres, parish of Park, adjoining Archibald Little's 2560 acres.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
LOT 31 and 32.—640 acres each, parish of Stanford, adjoining the village reserve.
LOT 37.—320 acres, with frontage to Broken Bay, near Brisbane Water.
LOT 55.—22 acres, on Throsby Creek, near the road from Maitland to Newcastle.
LOT 56.—19 acres, ditto ditto ditto.
LOT 57.—13 acres 2 roods, ditto ditto.
LOTS 59 and 60.—Two allotments in the Town of Maitland, being No. 1 and 2 of section 6, 2 roods each.
COUNTY OF BLIGH.
LOT 43.—640 acres, near Mulloney
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.
LOT 44.—600 acres, near Lowther, and adjoining S. Wills's farm of 109 acres.
COUNTY OF DURHAM.
LOT 46.—926 acres, near Paterson's River, and adjoining Cory's 2030 acres, and Frankland's 2080 acres.
LOTS 47 and 48.—640 acres each, parish of Dyrring, adjoining R. Stark and Robert Scott's 640 acres.
COUNTY OF ARGYLE.
LOT 33.—1040 acres, on the Wologorang Lagoon, and adjoining M'Kenzie's 1160 acres.
COUNTY OF MURRAY.
LOT 35.—640 acres, near Gundaroo and Lake George.
. Plans are on view at the Mart, where all further particulars may be ascertained.
TERMS.
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue in approved bills at three and six months, date from day of sale, with interest at six per cent. per annum. 2625

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.
TO GROCERS, BAKERS, WINE MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 27TH AUGUST,
At 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT:
About 1000 Bags grocers' sugar
300 Bags fine South Australian flour
50 Bags Patna rice
50 Chests hysonskin tea
Half-a-ton of first rate arrowroot
1 Cask of raisins
4 Quarter-casks Hunt's port wine
10 Pipes Cape wine, red and white
27 Half-pipes ditto ditto
33 Quarters ditto ditto.
Terms at sale. 2824

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been favoured with instructions from Charles Roberts, Esq., to announce that before that gentleman's departure for England, he will,
IN THE COURSE OF DECEMBER NEXT,
offer for public competition the whole of that gentleman's celebrated
BLOOD STOCK,
consisting of about 200 HEAD, comprising the most valuable horses in this colony.
ALSO,
About 800 head thoroughbred DURHAM CATTLE, principally dairy cows, with several thoroughbred Durham Bulls
7 Teams of Working Bullocks
5 Horse Teams
Farming Utensils, &c.
☞ The Horse Stock will be sold in Sydney, and the Cattle, &c., at Lucas Park, the estate of Charles Roberts, Esq., adjoining Wallgrove.
. Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready in about three weeks. 3218

BATHURST.
THREE DAYS' SALE OF MERCHANDISE, BY
MESSRS. TRESS AND ASHE,
ON MONDAY, 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, AND
TWO FOLLOWING DAYS,
At the Stores of Mr. J. Gordon, George-street,
A LARGE and varied assortment of merchandise, consisting of—slop clothing of all descriptions, blankets, tweeds, merinos, Orleans cloth, alpacas, prints, ginghams, shepherds', stockmen's, and pilot cloth coats, regatta, Scotch twill, and cotton shirts, flannels, worsted plaids, hosiery, &c., &c., with a great variety of other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement.
Terms liberal, at sale. 3205

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA GLASS, A SPLENDID CHARIOT, PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES AND HARNESS, WORKING BULLOCKS, DRAYS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, LARGE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c., &c.
MR. DAVIE DAVIS having been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on
TUESDAY, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
on the Premises,
INVERARY PARK, BUNGONIA, ARGYLE.
A quantity of excellent Household Furniture, consisting of—
Bedsteads, mattress
Beds and bedding
Chest of drawers
Bed chair, chairs
Night commodes
Sofas, couch
Carpets, matting, glass
Bookcase
Pictures, china, chimney ornaments
Chimney glass and kitchen utensils
Garden and farming implements.
LARGE SUPPLY OF STORES.
Consisting of Wine—
Tea, sugar
Crushed ditto
Soap, salt
Salmon
Jams and jellies
Preserved herrings
Chowchow, &c.
ALSO,
A splendid chariot, and pair of horses
Stanhope, gig, horse, and harness
Horse, dray, and harness
Five draught horses
Two bullock drays
Bows, yokes, chains
Sixteen working bullocks
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 2906


TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Burrangong, in the Lachlan District, at Mr. James White's station, the undermentioned well-known horses that have so frequently and successfully proved themselves to be first-rate horses on the turf, viz.:—1st. Jerry Sneak, dark bay colour, stands 15½ hands high, sire Whisker, dam a Camerton mare; Jerry Sneak, won some of the highest prizes in this colony, and won the only gold cup that was ever ran for in this country at the Homebush races. 2nd. Hark-away, bright bay colour, stands 18 hands high, sire Whisker, dam an imported thorough bred mare; the powers and capabilities of Hark-away needs no comment, being already well known to the sporting gentlemen of the Australian turf, having frequently signalised himself as a first-rate racing horse. 3rd. Fra Diavolo, bright bay colour, stands 15½ hands high, sire the thorough-bred imported horse Bassano, dam Whisker, mare, grand-dam a Camerton mare; the beauty and symmetry of Fra Diavolo, together with his almost unrivalled abilities as a racing horse, is indisputable, having won, not long ago, the maiden plate at the Berrima races, and the two head prizes at the late Yass races with all the ease imaginable, having walked over for the last prize. N.B.—The above three horses are altogether free from white, having black points.
Terms:—For the service of any one of the abovenamed horses, three guineas for each mare; and any one person sending more than four mares the price will be two guineas and a-half each. A good paddock will be provided, and every reasonable attention paid for the safety of the mares; but Mr. James White will not hold himself responsible for their safety.
All mares to be taken away on or before the 1st of January, and payment to be made before their removal. 3209

YOUNG DUNCAN.
THE above celebrated Stallion will stand this season at the proprietor's farm, Darby Murray's Flats, near Goulburn.
Young Duncan, by the imported horse Old Duncan, dam the celebrated imported mare Kate.
This stallion, for bone and symmetry not to be surpassed, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old, and is well adapted for plough and draft.
Good paddocks will be provided for the reception of mares, and every attention paid, but without any responsibility.
Terms:—
For each mare .... £1 1s.
Payments to be made, and mares removed by 1st January, 1848.
This horse will travel every ninth day.
3103 GEORGE IRBY, Proprietor.

SHIEK.
ONE of the best Arabs ever brought to the colony will stand this season at Luddinham, near Penrith, where good secure paddocks will be provided during the season, and after January 31, 1848, one shilling per head per week will be charged for all mares not removed. The proprietor will not be answerable for any losses or injuries.
Terms—£3 3s. each mare, to be paid before they are taken away.
For Sale, CRIB, a remarkably well made and powerful draught Stallion, price £50.
August 11. 2511

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